The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII---NO. 16. MASSILLON, OHIO, OCTOBER 4, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,538.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
o. 2 6 06 a. m	No. 5 6 06 a. m
o. 4 3 08 p. m	No. 1 10 00 a. m.
o. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 32 p. m.
ocal 8 45 p m	Local 2 15 p. m.

Trains 1, 2, 8 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
o 4 8 20 a. m	No. 3 7 00 a.m
o. 6 1 13 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p m
o. 8 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 40 p.m
ocal 8 35 a. m	Local 8 54 p m

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

o. 8 ..... Daily	2 50 a m
o. 10 ..... Daily except Sunday	9 0[illegible] a. m
o. 4 ..... Daily	1 12 p. m
o. 20 ..... Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
o. 14 ..... Daily except Sunday	[illegible] a. m.
ocal	12 00 p. m.

GOING WEST

o 1 ..... Daily except Sunday	[illegible]
o 11 ..... Daily except Sunday	10 18 "
o. 9 ..... Daily	11 08 a m
o 3 ..... Daily	5 18 p. m.
o. 13 ... Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
ocal	8:20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
o. 25 Express..10:10 p m	No. 2 Express...10.36 a m
o. 27 Express. 4:25 a m	No 38 Express. 3.47 p m
o. 3 Express...3.08 p m	No. 8 Express...10:32 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No 12 south Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties

BANKS.

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P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 56 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m. 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corbett & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of A superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and Other Structures

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JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc No 3 South Erie street.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Valentine Felix, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 21st day of August, 1889.
JACOB LAMB,
Administrator.

Legal Notice.

The State of Ohio, County of Stark, in the Court of Common Pleas:

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ, at Massillon, Ohio, plaintiff vs. All the members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, at Massillon, Ohio, defendants. } Petition

The plaintiff in the above intitled cause has filed its petition in the Court of Common pleas of said Stark county, praying for authority to mortgage that part of Lot No 212, lying north of Wooster street, in Massillon, Ohio, and forty feet off the west side of that part of Lot No 211 that lies north of said Wooster street, for the purpose of providing money to pay said mortgage debt. Said cause will stand for hearing on the 26th day of October, A D., 1889

By WM McMILLAN,
Plaintiff's attorney
15-6

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REV. A. H. NORCROSS, Pittsburg, Pa.

CONGRESS OF AMERICAS.

OPENING OF THE GREAT CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

Cordially Greeted by Secretary Blaine, Who is Elected President—The Delegates Partake of a Luncheon at the State Dining Room—Mr. Blaine Tenders Them a Banquet in the Evening.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The formal proceedings of the congress of Americas were opened yesterday when the delegates met in the diplomatic reception room for organization. Before going to the state department they had their photographs taken, standing in a group, at the Wallach mansion. Some of them were in military uniforms and some in full evening dress, with opera hats under their arms. Assistant Secretary of State Adee was present as escort, assisted by Capt. Bourke, U. S. A., who was attired in full cavalry uniform.

The delegates then proceeded in a body to the diplomatic reception room, where they were presented to Secretary Blaine, who delivered a felicitous address of welcome. At the state department the proceedings were held with closed doors. At 2 o'clock the delegates sat down to luncheon with the president in the state dining room at the executive mansion.

After luncheon Secretary Blaine addressed the delegates at length. At the conclusion of the address the members of the conference broke into applause, which was prolonged to some length.

Henderson Takes the Chair.

Mr. Henderson then took the chair and made an eloquent address. He spoke of the importance of the present gathering and of the honor he felt in being called upon to preside. He said the deliberations of the congress would doubtless be scrutinized as closely as those of any body of men that ever assembled, and the eyes of the world were upon it. He dwelt at some length on the far-reaching possibilities of the doings of the congress. In referring to the excursion to which the delegates had been invited, Mr. Henderson said that it was intended, not only to give them an opportunity to see the places of interest in the various parts of the country to be visited, but to study the commercial and industrial features of the United States and to give the citizens the privilege and pleasure of making their acquaintance. He was sure that they would receive a hospitable welcome at every place they visited. The itinerary had been arranged with great care, in order to give them as great a variety of entertainment as possible, and different parts of the country had striven in attempts to exceed each other in hospitality.

Resolutions Offered.

The following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That this congress names as president pro tempore the Hon. John B. Henderson, a delegate to this congress representing the United States of America.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the president, whose duty it shall be to designate and report to the congress on its reassembling in November next such committees as in its judgement should be appointed to facilitate the business of the congress and the number of members which each committee shall have.

Resolved, That the president pro tempore is hereby authorized and requested to appoint a committee on organization to consist of five members, whose duty it shall be to recommend to the congress the name of some suitable person as permanent president thereof; and it is further

Resolved, That said committee shall recommend to the congress the manner in which a presiding officer shall be selected in the absence of the president.

Under the last resolution the following committee on organization was announced by the president: Senor Romero, the Mexican minister; Councillor Lafayette Rodriguez Pereira, of Brazil; Dr. Alberto Nin, of Uruguay; Dr. Horatio Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister to this country; Dr. Jose M. Hurtado, Columbia.

The committee retired and in a few moments returned with the following resolution, which was adopted.

Blaine Elected President.

Resolved, That the Hon. James G. Blaine, secretary of state of the United States of America, be elected as president of the International American congress. And it is further

Resolved, That in the absence of the president, the chair shall be occupied by one of the delegates of each of the nations represented in congress by turn, selected by lot.

Another committee was then appointed as follows: Senor Hertado, Mr. Bliss (U. S.), Senor Velarde (Bolivia), Dr. Aragon (Costa Rica), Senor Zegarra (Peru), to notify Secretary Blaine of his election. Mr. Blaine had retired to his room, after delivering his speech. Meanwhile a resolution was adopted providing for a committee of seven to draw up rules of procedure.

Another resolution followed providing for the appointment of a committee to distribute the work of the congress through a set of sub-committees. This and the other committee will be named later on by the chairman.

On motion of one of the South American delegates, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the International American congress accept with pleasure the invitation of the president of the United States of America to be the guests of his government in an excursion through the territory of the United States, and that we express thanks for said invitation.

Mr. Blaine was at this juncture escorted to the chair by the committee appointed for this purpose, and a short recess was taken. On motion of Mr. Henderson, it was resolved to adjourn until Nov. 18, when the congress will meet at noon in this city at the Wallach mansion.

The Banquet.

The banquet given to the delegates to the International American congress by the secretary of state, as the representative of the United States, at the La Normandie last night, was a most brilliant gathering. The spacious dining room was handsomely decorated, but the artist seemed to have exhausted his art in the table decoration. The table formed a hollow square, in the center of which were placed tropical plants and evergreens, and among these, at regular distances, were suspended electric lights, covered with different colored shades. The effect was dazzling and beautiful in the extreme.

Covers were laid for fifty-four guests. There were present, besides the delegates of the United States and the foreign delegates, all the members of the cabinet, Gen. Schofield, Maj. Ernst, Walker Blaine, Minister Ryan, Mr. Lee, Mr. Moore, Mr. Mason, Mr. Parke, Mr. Adee and representatives of the press associations.

Having discussed the elaborate menu for three hours, the banquet was dismissed by Secretary Blaine, who said: "Before we start for the excursion, which to a large number of those present will begin to-day, and I hope will terminate happily, I will offer to the company a single toast: 'The perpetual friendship and prosperity of American states.'"

This toast was drunk standing. No other toasts were drunk or remarks made, and at 11 o clock the banquet was at an end.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

TRIAL OF A PRIEST ACCUSED OF OUTRAGING HIS ORGANIST.

The Crime a Capital Offense, Punishable by Death—A Jury Secured in Two Hours—The Girl the First Witness and Proves to be a Remarkable Strong One.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 3.—What may be considered the most exciting trial on a charge of rape ever known in the state began here yesterday. The defendant is an ex-priest, John J. Boyle, a native of Pennsylvania. It is alleged that on the 11th of last May he outraged his organist, a 17-year-old girl named Geneva Whitaker, in his room over the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart here. He narrowly escaped lynching after his arrest. The crime with which he is charged is a capital offense in this state, punishable by death. Interest in the case pervades all classes, and when the trial began the court room was crowded. A jury was secured in two hours. There are some twenty-five witnesses, among them the alleged victim of the outrage and her father, together with two girls who were her companions, and a negro boy, who was Boyle's servant. Boyle will be an important witness in his own defense.

Miss Whitaker was the first witness and proved to be a remarkably strong one, in both examination and cross-examination. She testified that her age was 17, though she is apparently not over 15, and is undeveloped and very delicate. She said that the priest sent her a message by his negro boy while she was in church, saying that he had a note for her and that she should go to his sitting room after it. She went, and yesterday testified that he at first took liberties with her. She rebuked him, and he told her it was no one's business if a priest chose to love and to marry. She struggled to get away and screamed as loudly as she could for help, whereupon he threatened her with death, taking her by the throat and saying that he would shoot her. He then urged her to marry him, promising her all the money she desired if she would run away with him. She refused, and then upon he assaulted her with great brutality. The ordeal yesterday was a trying one for the young girl. She said that on a former occasion the priest had taken her on his lap and when she left had kissed her on the forehead, but that she thought it an honor to be thus fondled by her priest, whom she regarded only as her spiritual adviser. Her evidence was completed at a late hour.

The trial will continue all week.

LOOKS BAD FOR LACONEY.

The Main Facts on Which the Prosecution Will Build Its Argument Revealed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Chalkely Leconey, accused of murdering his niece, Annie Leroney, before Referee Vroom, in Camden county, yesterday, were interesting, but devoid of result. The story of the two most important witnesses on the part of the state was told, and the main facts on which the prosecution will build its argument were divulged. Garrett Murray, the colored farm hand, who worked for Chalkely Leconey, swore that on the morning of the murder he went to the stable, leaving Chalkely Leconey and his niece in the house. While in the barn yard he heard a muffled scream from the house and shortly afterwards he saw Leconey come out to the pump and wash his hands. When they both got on the wagon to go to the field Leconey said: "You shut your mouth about this, or I'll shoot it for you. I'll kill you."

William Smith, a neighbor, testified to Leconey's coming to him on the morning of the murder and telling him that he had had a fuss with Annie and feared that he had hurt her. He said that Leconey told him to see that Garrett Murray kept his mouth shut and they would be rewarded after the funeral.

The evidence will in all probability dismiss the habeas corpus proceedings, and possibly commit Leconey to await the action of the grand jury.

[illegible] Mayes, [illegible] paper, [illegible] Yes, he says he never had, directly or indirectly, any connection with the company, nor with any other of a like character; and that he knows nothing of the owners or promoters of the patent box. He characterizes the use of his name in connection with the enterprise as rank forgery.

Short in His Accounts $8,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—A special to The Enquirer from Easton, Pa., says Jacob Odenwalder, recorder of deeds, is short in his accounts to the amount of nearly $8,000. The shortage will be made good by his bondsmen.

Weather Forecast.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio: Fair, followed by rain on the lake, slightly warmer and southerly winds.

BUT MEAGRE RETURNS.

THE RESULT OF TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS STILL IN DOUBT.

Both of the Great Parties Claim Montana, but the Probabilities Are That it Has Gone Democratic—The Two Dakotas Safely Republican — Massachusetts Democrats Nominate a State Ticket.

HELENA, Mon., Oct. 3.—The result of Tuesday's election is still claimed by both committees, but the general indications seem to favor the Democrats. Prominent Democrats, including Governor Hauser, are confident of the success of their candidates for governor and congress, and also that they will have a majority in the legislature.

The chairman of the Republican committee says the Republicans will control both branches of the legislature, and that Carter is elected to congress.

The Result Close.

HELENA, Mon., Oct. 3.—Returns are slow. The result is close. Each party claims the state by a few hundred majority. The Democratic legislative ticket is running ahead as a rule. The Democrats gain largely in Lewis and Clarke counties, but do not gain as much as expected in some others. The Republicans lose in Republican counties and gain in Democratic strongholds.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 3.—Returns from Tuesday's elections are very meagre and exceedingly slow in coming to the front. It is estimated that less than half the precincts of the state have been heard from. As to the result nothing is definitely known, excepting that the Republicans have made a clean sweep of the state and that prohibition is carried by 5,000. The capital question causes the wildest excitement and there is no interest whatever in anything else. Sioux Falls, Huron and Pierre each have about 10,000 votes and each claims the location, but the result at this hour is as deeply in the dark as it was sixty hours ago. The vote will be very close, and it is believed it will require the official count to settle the question.

Massachusetts Democrats.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 3.—The Democratic state convention is not as largely attended as many of former years, and, at the time of calling to order, Mechanic's hall held but few spectators. Hon. P. A. Collins called the convention to order at 11:25, and Nathan Myers, Jr., of Boston, was selected as permanent president. The platform gives hearty support to the petition of the present Republican governor and other leading iron and steel manufacturers addressed to congress asking for free coal and iron ore and lower duties on pig iron. It re-affirms the action of last year's convention in commending to the legislature the desirability of a further shortening of the hours of labor of women and children; indorses the system of secret voting and pledges the Democratic party to maintain the public school system in its full efficiency.

William E. Russell, of Cambridge, was nominated for governor; for lieutenant governor, John W. Corcoran, of Clinton, for secretary of state, William M. Osgood, of Boston; for treasurer and receiver general, F. B. Munn, of Holyoke; for auditor, D. T. Tuffry, of Marblehead; for attorney general, Elisha B. Maynard, of Springfield.

Declared Against Mahone.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3.—The anti-Mahonite conference has declared that Mahone made it impossible for the Norfolk ticket to be elected, that he has deceived the Republican national committee by false pretenses; that his plan of organization is both hateful and tyrannical; that he has driven from the councils of the party the ablest men in it; that he has refused to abide by the decisions of the Republican party in national convention assembled, and that he has forfeited the right to the confidence of the people of Virginia. The conference recommended no particular course to be pursued by the voters on election day, except that each shall use his individual judgment.

Discarded Electricity.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—The Baltimore and Hampden Electric railway to day discarded electricity as a motive power and hereafter horses will be used. The cars on this line have been propelled by electricity during the past four years and now the president of the company says the road is far more expensive to operate by electricity than with horse.

It was formerly a horse railway. A great deal of money has been spent experimenting with the motors in the hope that electricity would eventually be made to supersede the horses, but the longer the new power was used, says the railway people, the farther receded the hope of making it even a cheap an agency of operation as horses.

Will Play No Postponed Games.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3. The directors of the local league club have fully decided not to play any postponed games with New York ever so they can be assured by so doing that they are not coming into conflict with any rules. They have telegraphed for advice from the various league presidents and will abide by their information. They are not desirous of becoming involved in any hair splitting at all over the championship and particularly so as the interests of their own cities are at stake in securing a good position in the race.

Laying a Corner Stone.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The laying of the corner stone of the Academy of Music, on Forty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, yesterday, was attended with very imposing ceremonies. The opening prayer was delivered by Bishop Potter. The stone was laid by President Loomis and addresses were made by Dr. Abraham Jacobi and ex-President Cleveland. The latter paid a high tribute to the medical profession and complimented the members of the academy on their work. A benediction pronounced by Dr. John Hall closed the ceremonies. The dimensions of the new building will be 75x100 feet and its cost will be about $150,000.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

Shows a Decrease for September of $13,685,094—Total Debt, $1,070,055,530.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The public debt statement issued from the treasury department shows a decrease in the debt amounting to $13,685,094 during the past month of September. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, is $1,070,055,530, and of this amount $862,948,502 is bonded indebtedness. The net cash or surplus in the treasury is $46,544,428, or about $3,000,000 more than a month ago. National bank depositories hold $47,746,282 of government funds, or $500,000 less than on Sept. 1. The gold fund balance during the past month has increased nearly $9,000,000, and now amounts to $189,196,423; and the silver fund balance, exclusive of $6,000,000 trade-dollar bullion, has decreased nearly $8,000,000, and now amounts to $11,567,125.

Government receipts during September aggregated $31,416,290, or about $400,000 less than in September, 1888. Customs receipts during the past month were $17,778,957, and internal revenue receipts $11,448,568. Receipts from all sources for the first quarter of the current fiscal year aggregate, in round numbers, $99,500,000, or about $500,000 less than during July, August and September, 1888.

Expenditures during the first three months of the current fiscal year aggregated $94,849,099, against $77,667,599 during July, August and September, 1888. The increased expenditures in 1889 over the expenditures for the first quarter of 1888 is accounted for in the following items: Rivers and harbors, $3,200,000; in military establishments, $1,965,000; construction and miscellaneous, $900,000; for Indians, $326,000; deficiency in postal revenues, $1,696,000; for pensions, $10,568,000; total, $18,655,000. Deduct $1,675,000, interest and premium paid less in 1880 than in 1888, and it leaves a net increase amounting to $16,980,000.

This increase is subject to further reduction when the full repayment for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1880, shall have been received, yet the payments from the treasury are larger at this time than in the same period for 1888, because of the smaller drafts upon the treasury for funds last year while awaiting the passage of the large appropriation bills.

Hartranft Might Not Accept.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—"I think the president would appoint Gen. Hartranft commissioner of pensions if he were certain the general would accept," said Gen. Harry Bingham in the White House grounds yesterday. The general had just left the president, but would not say he had conversed with him in regard to the commissionership. "I don't think, however, the general would accept," added Mr. Bingham, "though I have not had a word from him. He has been somewhat unfortunate in his business investments, and is comparatively a poor man. I understand he has recently formed business connections that promise well, and infer that he would not be justified in accepting the head of the pension office, as it would be a promotion for him. If appointed, he would make an exceedingly able pension commissioner."

Jumped to His Death.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct 2.—A terrible accident occurred at the fair grounds here yesterday, where the inter-state fair is being held. It was announced as one of the attractions that Capitaine Penaud, the French aviator, would leap from a 150-foot tower into a net below. Although the day was wet large crowds were present. At the time fixed for Penaud's feat the grand stand was packed with people. Penaud, dressed in gaudy tights ascended the tower. All eyes were turned on the daring Frenchman. Reaching the top he crouched down on the people below and after an interval of a few seconds, leaped into the air. He descended with lightning rapidity. On nearing the net he gave a sudden turn and fell flat on his back. The concussion was so great that the jumper was almost instantly killed.

National Board of Steam Navigation.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—The national board of steam navigation began its eighteenth annual meeting in this city. Ocean, gulf and inland interests were represented, and the topics brought up were of vital national importance. International commerce was discussed, and action was taken concerning river bridges and the relation of railroad to water transportation under the inter state commerce law.

Forged Russian Bank Bills.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Forged Russian bank bills, to the amount of hundreds of thousands of roubles, are in circulation in Russia. They are so exactly similar to the genuine bills that the bank officials are compelled to scrutinize them very closely to detect the fraud, and in many cases they have been deceived into accepting them. It is supposed that they were made in America.

Seven Passengers Killed.

STUTTGART, Oct. 2.—A serious railroad accident occurred near a place called Wild Park. The train left the track and was precipitated down a steep embankment. Three of the carriages were wrecked and seven passengers killed and forty-three severely injured.

The Big Well Sold.

BUTLER, Pa., Oct. 2.—At the Callery wild cat gusher there were preparations for war. Sheriff Redic was on the lease all night, while a lawyer slept at the nearest squire's. Though there was some lumber hauled on the lease by one of the claimants, there was no violent disturbance. On the streets of Butler since early yesterday morning there has been a running fight between the various parties interested. There were two or three exciting scenes in the lawyers' offices, and until late last evening bitter litigation was threatened. At 8 o'clock a compromise was secured by the efforts of Showalter Bros., Wahl, Bishop & Co. and O. M. Russell, of Butler, paying $51,000 cash for the well and 110 acres of leases of this amount. T. H. Davis, the Pittsburg lawyer, received $17,000, W. E. Reed $[illegible],000, Gibson & McBride $10,000 and Mr. McIntyre $35,000, the balance being paid to sundry parties.

OLD COMRADES IN LINE.

OBSERVANCE OF GRAND ARMY DAY IN PITTSBURG.

Thousands of Survivors of the Late War Form in Line and March Through the City—Visitors from Neighboring Cities. A Camp Fire in the Evening Addressed by Distinguished Orators.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 2.—Grand Army day having been observed for a number of years in the eastern part of the state, the matter of holding demonstrations of the same kind in Western Pennsylvania was agitated by leading comrades of Pittsburg and Allegheny, which resulted in a meeting of the representatives of the posts of Allegheny county being held at Municipal hall, Pittsburg, July 8, 1882, for the purpose of inaugurating a similar move in Western Pennsylvania, upon which occasion it was unanimously agreed to extend to all the posts of Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia a fraternal and cordial invitation to assemble in the city of Pittsburg, Monday, Oct. 2, 1882, and participate in a public demonstration, and every year since that time it has been observed with more and more interest as the ranks of the different posts are thinning out and those who remain comrades are rapidly ageing. Yesterday it was celebrated with the old-time vigor, and as a result the streets were crowded with posts marching from the depots to the established headquarters.

The weather in the morning was threatening, but towards noon it cleared away. Then the streets commenced filling up, and blue uniforms were as plentiful almost as they were in 1861. The visitors from other towns were very numerous. The posts of Homestead, Braddock, McKeesport, Beaver, Rochester, Beaver Falls and Sewickly turned out the full quota and made an excellent showing in the parade.

It was nearly 3 o'clock before the procession moved. It was the best seen in this city for years, and the cheers that it elicited from the thousands of spectators were sufficient to arouse all the old-time enthusiasm in the hearts of the marching men. The route of march included the principal streets of the city, after which it crossed over to Allegheny. Between 3,000 and 4,000 men were in line.

In the evening a camp fire was held in Old City hall. Speeches were made by a number of distinguished guests of the Grand Army men.

The Riderless Horse.

The riderless horse, which was a marked feature of the procession, was furnished and equipped by members of the First division. It was covered entirely with black cloth, and the bridle and saber were strapped to the saddle. The cap was fastened to the pommel, and boots, with toes pointing backward, signifying that the rider had gone to the rear, were also attached to the saddle. The horse was led by two white ribbons in the hands of two colored G. A. R. men, the ribbons extending from the bit to either side. The riderless horse was a tribute to their late comrade, Capt. W. R. Jones.

ITALY'S COURSE CONDEMNED.

An Article in the Contemporary Review Causes a Good Deal of Comment.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A great deal of interest and comment have been excited by the publication in The Contemporary Review of a long article, the authorship of which is ascribed to Mr. Gladstone, though no very convincing reasons are given for supposing that it was written by the ex-premier aside from the doubtful one that the author expresses opinions which it is presumed that Mr. Gladstone entertains upon the subject of the article. The writer strikes out boldly in powerful condemnation of Italy's course in joining the triple alliance which places her in a position she has no right to occupy. Italy, he declares, owes her independence, which means everything of value she possesses, to France, and it would be the gravest scandal in the history of Italy, if she should become involved in a fight against France. The government of King Humbert was not menaced, and there existed no state of affairs upon which it could base an excuse for entering into a warlike combination, whose aims were palpably directed toward an armed conflict, contemplating the conquest and degradation of France.

Moreover Italy has nothing to gain by such an alliance or the victories it might achieve in the warfare its instigators are seeking and may ere long rue the day she permitted herself to be used as a catspaw on the strength of promises that will never be fulfilled. In conclusion the article demands to know whether or not England is bound by any agreement to aid in the objects of this alliance or give countenance to its acts. It she has been committed, the people of the British empire are entitled to know by whom and with what prospects of advantage to the country. The article is certain to bring out a semi-official denial or avowal of England's participation in the triple compact and some interesting revelations are among the possibilities.

News from the Revenue Cutter Bear.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The whereabouts of the revenue steamer Bear, about which little has been heard since she went to Behring sea to help enforce the sealing laws, has been made known to the navy department by Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Stockton, of the Thetis. The Bear was at Point Barrow on July 2, when the Thetis arrived there, and was still in port on Aug. 8, when the latter vessel left for a short cruise to the eastward, where the whaling fleet is cruising. The fleet numbers thirty-seven vessels. The officers and men of the Thetis were in excellent health and spirits.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The first performance of Steele Mackay's new play, "An Arrant Knave," was given last night at the Chicago Opera house by Stuart Robson and his company to a large audience.

The Pittsburg schools were awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition for their superior educational exhibit.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 06 a. m.	No. 5 6 06 a. m.
No. 4 2 08 p. m.	No. 1 10 00 a. m.
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 32 p. m.
Local 8 45 p. m.	Local 2 15 p. m.

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 20 a. m.	No. 3 7 00 a. m.
No. 6 1 13 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p. m.
No. 8 5 25 p. m.	No. 7 6 40 p. m.
Local 8 35 a. m.	Local 3 50 p. m.

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8 .....Daily.....	4 50 a. m.
No. 10 .....Daily except Sunday.....	9 05 a. m.
No. 4.....Daily.....	1 12 p. m.
No. 20.....Daily except Sunday.....	2 55 p. m.
No. 14.....Daily except Sunday.....	7 00 p. m.
Local.....	10 05 p. m.

GOING WEST

No. 1.....Daily except Sunday.....	3 [illegible] a. m.
No. 11.....Daily except Sunday.....	10 15 a. m.
No. 9.....Daily.....	11 18 a. m.
No. 3.....Daily.....	7 48 p. m.
No. 13...Daily except Sunday arrive...	8 50 p. m.
Local.....	8:20 a. m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pennsville Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express 10-10 p m	No. 2 Express 10.36 a m
No. 27 Express 4 20 a m	No. 38 Express 3:17 p m
No. 3 Express 3 05 p m	No. 8 Express 10:32 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR W H KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roof, and [illegible]

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. EATON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc No 5 South Erie street.

Legal Notice.

The State of Ohio, County of Stark, in the Court of Common Pleas

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ, at Massillon, Ohio, plaintiff
vs.
All the members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, at Massillon, Ohio, defendants. } Petition.

The plaintiff in the above intitled cause has filed its petition in the Court of Common pleas of said Stark county, praying for authority to mortgage that part of Lot No 214, lying north of Wooster street, in Massillon, Ohio, and forty feet off the west side of that part of Lot No. 211 that lies north of said Wooster street, to secure the loan of five hundred dollars to pay church indebtedness incurred in repairs and improvements of the parsonage of said church, and also praying for authority to sell fifty feet off the east side of that part of Lot No 211 that lies north of said Wooster street, for the purpose of providing money to pay said mortgage debt Said cause will stand for hearing on the 26th day of October, A D., 1889.

By WM McMILLAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
17-11

An Ordinance

To enlarge the corporate limits of the City of Massillon by the annexation of the following contiguous territory to wit Albright and Webb's out lots in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, according to a map or plat of same recorded in Vol 2, page 89, of the Plat records of Stark county

Also all the lots and land embraced in Russell's sub-division or addition in said township, a map or plat of which is recorded in said plat records Vol. 2, page 46.

Whereas, the inhabitants, generally, of the City of Massillon, Ohio, desire to enlarge the corporate limits of said city by the annexation of the aforesaid contiguous territory. Therefore, be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, the majority of the members elected thereto concurring thereln, that the corporate limits of this city be, and they are hereby authorized to be, enlarged by the annexation of the following contiguous territory to wit

Albright and Webb's out lots in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, according to a map or plat of same recorded in Vol. 2, page 89, of the Plat Records of Stark county.

Also all the out lots and land embraced in Russell's sub-division or addition in said township, a map or plat of which is recorded in said plat records Vol. 2, page 46. And application shall be made to the Board of Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, for that purpose, as is provided by law.

Otto Young, as the solicitor of this city, is hereby directed to prosecute the proceedings necessary to effect such an annexation as are required by law.

Passed at the Council Chamber of the City of Massillon, Ohio, this 7th day of October, 1889.

CHAS. E. JAEVIS,
President of the Council.

H. W. LOEFFLER,
City Clerk.

FINE EXHIBITION DRILL

OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR COMMANDERIES AT WASHINGTON.

Reception in the Evening at the White House—The Knights and Their Ladies Receive a Cordial Welcome from the President and His Cabinet—Magnificent Decorations and Splendid Illuminations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The exhibition drill of Knights Templar commanderies at the Capital baseball grounds was witnessed by more than 4,000 people. The attire of the Knights was conspicuous among the crowd, while the attendance of ladies was very large. The day was bright and breezy. As each commandery marched on the ground it received liberal applause. The Apollo commandery, of Utica, N. Y., the first to appear, executed the peculiar evolutions of Knights Templar drill with grace and precision. Louisville commandery followed, and showed the spectators the perfection it had attained in the various difficult evolutions which they executed. Demolay commandery, of Louisville, came next, and its execution of the hollow square and Maltese cross, called forth rapturous applause. This commandery was especially smooth and perfect in its marching manœuvres.

At the conclusion of their drill Grand Commander Ryan, of Kentucky, on behalf of Mrs. John A. Stratton, of Louisville, presented the Demolay commandery with a handsome basket of flowers.

The Detroit commandery, sixty members, came next, and for so large a body of men did excellent work. It marching and counter-marching and other manœuvres of like character were executed in a manner that elicited admiration and applause.

Boys Execute a Drill.

But it was "the boy" who carried the day by storm. When "The Little Commandery" from the Masonic home at Louisville came upon the field, accompanied by the Demolay and Louisville commanderies, with their bands playing "Old Kentucky Home," the spectators cheered vociferously. The boys executed the most difficult manœuvres known to the Knights Templar manual drill and the various figures with such perfection and detail that it was difficult to discover a fault in any movement. The applause that followed each movement fairly kept the boys drilling to the sound of constant cheering.

Receptions Tendered by the President.

The reception tendered to Sir Knights and their ladies by President Harrison at the White House last night was, as usual on such occasions, a very brilliant affair. The sidewalks by 7 o'clock in the vicinity of the mansion were thronged with Sir Knights and lady companions, and long lines of people two and four abreast extended for squares in different directions waiting for the reception to begin. At 8.30 the doors of the White House were opened and the people began to enter. The mansion was handsomely decorated for the occasion, potted plants, tropical flowers and buds of roses being everywhere in profusion. The spacious east room was brilliantly illuminated and perhaps never before with the gorgeous uniforms of the Sir Knights and the handsome costumes of their ladies has it presented a more animated appearance. The president received the guests in the red room assisted by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Windom, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Rusk and all the members of the cabinet except Secretary Proctor, who is out of the city. They were at first introduced to the president by Eminent Sir Knight Myron M. Parker, of Washington, and he shook hands with each, but as the throng in waiting seemed endless the president.

Soon Abandoned Handshaking

to expedite the passage of the crowd. The Sir Knights and ladies then passed along rapidly, saluting the president as they passed by. The guests entered the front doorway and passed out on the rear portico into the grounds south of the White House, which were brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and colored lights. A steady stream poured in and out of the mansion until 11 o'clock, when the front doors were closed. There were perhaps 20,000 people in line and waiting to shake hands with or get a glimpse of President Harrison, but not more than one-third of this number reached him. It was a lovely moonlight night, and many of the commandery bands escorted their members to and from the White House—the ladies accompanying the Sir Knights, marching with them through the smooth asphaltian covered streets.

A Girl Outraged.

WAPAKONETA, O., Oct. 10.—Word was received here on Wednesday morning that a 14-year-old girl was outraged while on her way to school at Glynwood, near here. She was so badly injured that it is feared she will die. The child recognized her ravisher, who is one of the well known citizens—Jim Glynn, a relative of the man after whom the place is named. The whole community are now out hunting for Glynn and, if he is captured, he will surely be lynched by the mob.

Much Hardship Experienced.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—The Picayune, Austin, Tex., special says. Eighteen complaints have been lodged against the cotton planters living in Caldwell and Hayes counties for importing cotton pickers from Mexico, and they will be brought to Austin for trial. Heretofore during good crop years planters have brought large numbers of Mexicans into Texas to pick cotton. The operation of the foreign labor law is working great hardship, and much cotton will be lost in consequence.

Fire in a Register Office.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A slight fire in the basement of the register's office yesterday afternoon caused much excitement, as the building contains all the deeds, mortgages, etc., relative to property in the county and it was feared that great damage would be done. Fortunately the fire was confined to the basement and the loss was not large.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

The Authorities Taking Extra Precautions for His Majesty's Safety.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Generals Werder and Kaltenborn-Stachau will attend the czar during his stay in the German capital. Arrangements have been made for the most imposing military reception on the arrival of the czar ever witnessed in Berlin. The entire route from the Lehrter railroad station across the Koenigsplatz, and as far as the Charlottenburg road, will be lined with cavalry and beyond this by infantry up to the gates of the Russian embassy. The vast military preparations for the czar's welcome and for his diversion during his stay are on a scale of magnificence without a precedent, even when foreign potentates have been entertained heretofore, and it is hinted in certain quarters that this extraordinary array of bayonets is intended quite as much as an impressive reminder of the strength of the German arms as for an innocent spectacular entertainment. Gen. Werder will meet the czar at Kiel and accompany him to Berlin. The First regiment of guards, together with a company of the Alexander regiment, will act as a body guard to the czar on the route from Kiel to Berlin.

After arriving at the capital his escort from the railroad station to the Russian embassy will consist of four squadrons of cavalry, two riding in front of the imperial carriage and two behind. The most stringent precautions have been taken to prevent the possibility of the approach of the public to his majesty's person. Besides the troops which will be stretched out in solid columns on each side of the route police officials in citizens clothes will be thickly scattered along the edge of the crowds with instructions to watch for any suspicious movement on the part of individuals or groups of people. These precautions are taken, it is understood, at the express wish of the czar himself, whose secret police have warned him that the greatest care should be taken during his stay in Berlin to insure his safety. Acting upon their suggestions the German officials are making a thorough canvass of the houses along the proposed route to see that no suspicious persons are lodged there, and before Friday the police will have the history and pedigree of every dweller along the line from the railroad station to the embassy.

The Feasibility of a Canal.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.—In pursuance of a joint resolution passed by the legislature, Governor Beaver appointed a commission to determine the feasibility of connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river by a ship canal as follows: John A. Wood and Reuben Miller, Pittsburg; ex-Congressman W. S. Shallenberger, Rochester, Pa.; Eben Brewer, Erie, John M. Goodwin, Sharpsville, Mercer county. This commission is empowered to survey and lay out a route for the canal, if feasible, and to estimate the expense of its construction and make report thereof to the next legislature. For the expenses of this commission $10,000 has been appropriated. Governor Beaver is authorized to fix the compensation of the commission. This is a project which has excited great interest in the western part of the state.

Failure of William A. Robinson & Co.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 10.—The announcement of the failure of William A. Robinson & Co. has caused much surprise to people in this city who they were known to by doing a profitable business in oil refining. Their failure is attributed to their losses in the Baltic mill, in Connecticut, and to recent failures of Providence. Their headquarters are in Boston, with branches in this city and New York. The liabilities are unknown The creditors are not numerous, being eight in this city, two in Providence and some in New York and Chicago. Some of the firm's paper is held by the Mechanics' National bank and the National Bank of Commerce, of this city, but no other home banks are involved.

Cotton Burned.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 10.—Fire which started in the lower hydraulic cotton compress yard yesterday destroyed that compress and the Tybee compress and five ware houses, with 4,900 bales of cotton. The British steamships Napier, Cypress and Carlton were in great danger, but were towed safely from the wharves. The Carlton was somewhat blistered. The wharves took fire, but were saved. There will be hardly any salvage on the cotton. The loss is estimated at $400,000. There is an insurance of about $5,000 on buildings, presses, etc., and the cotton is well covered by floating policies. The cause of the fire is unknown. It originated among the cotton in some way.

Suit Against Powderly.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Messrs. West & Rommel, on behalf of William Whitty, to-day brought suit against Terrence V. Powderly and other officers of the general executive board of the order of Knights of Labor in America. When the strike occurred among the knitting goods works in Eastern New York the district assemblies maintained the strikers for some time and then the strike was indorsed by the general executive board, who ordered the plaintiff to furnish any member of the order with such necessaries as they might need. Whitty furnished about $4,000 worth of groceries and has been paid all but a balance of $800, which, he claims, the executive board guaranteed.

Both Count of the Widow.

PEKIN, O., Oct. 10.—Henry Huffman and Lawrence Hiter, both men of 45 years of age, courted the same woman—a widow, whose name is Lucy. Hiter was the favored suitor. Huffman became jealous and called on Hiter yesterday morning, shortly after 8 o'clock. The men exchanged a few words, when Huffman drew a revolver and fired. Hiter fell at the first shot. Huffman stood over him and fired a second time. Huffman then shot himself in the neck, killing himself. Hiter still lives, but cannot recover.

Flint Glass Manufacturers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The American Flint Glass Manufacturers' association met here yesterday and transacted routine business. Members were present from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, New Bedford, New York and Brooklyn. It was announced that the meeting had nothing to do with the glass trust.

INJURED $50,000 WORTH.

EDWARD B. ESHER SUES THE EVANGELICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Trouble Extends Back Several Years. Esher's Good Name Damaged by Statements Made by Henry B. Hartzler, the Editor—Esher Appeals to the Law for Protection from the Unwarranted Attacks.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Edward B. Esher has brought a suit in the U. S. circuit court against the Evangelical Publishing company, Henry B. Hartzler and Samuel L. Weist, to recover $50,000 damages for libel. The history of the proceedings extends back several years. The Evangelical church is a denomination organized many years ago in Pennsylvania, but now having a membership, principally in the north, west and Canada, of about 500,000, and it had an official organ called The Evangelical Messenger, published at Cleveland, O. The defendant, Hartzler, was, in 1887, the senior editor of that publication. Through some disagreement among the members of the church, in the course of which the brother of Mr. Hartzler was recalled as a missionary from Japan and other causes,

High Dignitaries Attacked.

Mr. Hartzler, who is a clergyman of the church, began attacking in the church paper high dignitaries of the church. To such an extent was this carried that at the general conference held in Buffalo charges were preferred against him and he was put on trial. Mr. Esher, who is a member of the law firm composed of S. Cooning Judd, late postmaster of Chicago, William Ritchie and himself, was a member of the conference and was called in to aid the prosecution of Mr. Hartzler. This proceeding resulted in a conviction, and he was deposed from the management of The Evangelical Messenger. After that his friends started the Evangelical Publishing company at Harrisburg, in this state, and made him manager of its publication. From that time to the present, a period of about two years, Mr. Hartzler has, it is said, been attacking in his paper high officials of the church and almost every one connected with his prosecution, and among them Mr. Esher.

For a long time no attention was paid to these attacks, but they continued and grew worse, until finally Mr. Esher, in two letters to The Evangelical Messenger, gave his version of the controversy, claiming that all that he had to do with Mr. Hartzler's prosecution was

To Aid in the Prosecution,

being called upon for that purpose, as he supposed, because he was a lawyer. These letters were answered by Hartzler, it is alleged, in The Evangelical, his paper, and supplemented with the charge of the forgery of a cablegram for the purpose of influencing the conference at that time of Mr. Hartzler's trial. The issue containing this charge, it is alleged, was sent to residents in Chicago, who were members of the same church as Mr. Esher. Finding that these unwarranted attacks, as Mr Esher claims them to be, still continued, he determined to appeal to the law for protection. The matter out of which this suit has grown has cost, it is said, nearly the entire denomination of nearly half a million persons in the United States and Canada

Railroad Time Convention.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The general railroad time convention was held yesterday at the Hotel Brunswick, President J. S. Haines, Georgia, presiding. Seventy-five delegates were present. Nov. 10 was fixed as the time for fall changes. The membership of the convention was reported as 176 companies, representing 120,891 miles of road. It was decided to appoint a committee on safety appliances to consider what are the essential requisites in all devices for power brakes, automatic couplers, interlocking switches, block systems and heating and lighting. The date for the adoption of the fixed plan of settling for car mileage was put over for consideration at the April meeting. Some minor changes were made in the standard code, which is now in use by seventy-nine roads, operating 52 267 miles.

Delegates at Willimantic.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Oct. 10.—The Pan-American congressional delegates arrived here at noon. They were met by a committee from Hartford, including Governor Bulkeley, Senator Hawley and Col. S. A. Barbour, and escorted to the Willimantic Thread company's works, which they inspected an hour, showing marked interest in all the processes. They left here about 1 o'clock for South Manchester.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 10.—The Pan-American delegates arrived at South Manchester and visited the extensive silk mills. At the town hall an exhibit of the mills' products in finished silk goods was made, and each visitor was presented with a sheen souvenir.

Hartford was reached at 3.35, and the tourists were driven to the various manufactories, including the cutlery, where the phonographs are made the Weed Sewing Machine company, the government envelope works and many others.

A Costly Error.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10. The grand jury in the United States circuit court yesterday returned indictments against Dr. H. P. Bradbury, of Nashua, of long standing fame, for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, and for using a fictitious name for the purpose of procuring aiding or abetting fraud. Dr. Bradbury pleaded "nolo" and was sentenced to pay $500 fine.

Handsome Present to a Town.

ST. JOHNSBURG, Vt., Oct 10.—Col. Franklin Fairbanks will give to this town his entire collection of birds, minerals, shells and curiosities, and erect a suitable museum to contain them. The collection of birds especially is one of the finest in the country.

Le Coney Indicted.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 10.—The grand jury yesterday indicted Chalkley Le Coney for the murder of his niece, Annie Le Coney, near Merchantville, recently.

ORDNANCE.

The Pneumatic Guns of the Cruiser Vesuvius Officially Tested.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The pneumatic guns of the cruiser Vesuvius were officially tested on the Delaware river on Wednesday. The vessel was in charge of the board appointed by the secretary of the navy, consisting of Commander C. F. Goodrich, Lieut. Seaton Schroeder and Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske. Lieut. Schroeder, who will command the boat when in commission, gave the word and the test was begun. This consisted of the firing of five shots from each of the three guns in ten minutes and throwing a shell, weighing 480 pounds, a distance of one mile. At the first test the required number of shots were fired with satisfactory results, the shots striking the water near the end of the measured mile within an apparent radius of a few yards. Then came an interval of silence which was broken by the discharge of half a dozen more shots, which struck the water in about the same spot as the others. The first missils thrown from the guns were dummy shots, and the second were regular dynamite cartridges, filled with sand. It is understood that the delay between the relays of shots was due to slight imperfections in the mechanism of the Spozzia valves. Nothing definite can be learned as to the result of the tests, but it is understood that they were satisfactory.

It is learned that the test was entirely satisfactory. In the distance firing the projectiles were thrown from 100 to 350 yards beyond the required mile. In the test for rapidity of firing the contract required that the loading and working machinery, the pumps and reservoir should enable fifteen shots to be fired in thirty minutes, five shots from each gun. In the test fifteen iron plugs, weighing about 325 pounds each, were fired and from the moment that loading of the first gun was commenced until the last shot had been fired seven minutes and a fraction elapsed. The air compressors were not working during the time, although it would have been allowable, and yet at the end of the firing the reservoir contained enough air to fire eight more shots at mile range. Each of the fifteen shots was fired with a volume of air which had sufficed to carry the service shells one mile. The pause between the first and second tests was due to the shifting of the Vesuvius by the tide.

AN UNCHRISTIAN-LIKE ACT.

A Priest Taken Violently Ill After Drinking Poisoned Wine.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Rev. Father James Kelly, of this place, is seriously ill, and the circumstances connected with his illness point to a crime of murderous intent. He celebrated mass in the rink Tuesday morning and partook of about two teaspoonfuls of wine, when he was at once seized with great pain and a burning sensation at the stomach, which he regarded as symptoms of poisoning. He quickly retired from the altar, and making known his situation sent immediately to a drug store for an antidote. The emetic had the desired effect of relieving his stomach, but none too soon. A physician was summoned and applied the best known remedies for poison. Father Kelly was dreadfully sick when conveyed to his home. One of the parishioners went to Syracuse to have the wine analyzed. Several tests were made, each disclosing the presence of arsenic in large quantities. The theory is that some one entered the sink by means of a false key Sunday or Monday night and put the deadly drug in the small bottle of wine left there, as arsenic was found scattered on the table on the altar.

Annual Meeting of the W. C. T. U.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Pennsylvania began here to-day with a large attendance of delegates. Mrs. Frances L. Swift, the retiring president, delivered her annual address, reviewing the history of the state and taking a hopeful view of the present situation. Various reports of committees were received. Mrs. Swift's address favored a non-partisan policy. On this account a motion that the address be accepted was amended so that it was only "received," many of the delegates favoring partisan work.

Booming the Fair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—W. W. Astor gave a dinner at Delmonico's last night to a number of prominent citizens identified with the world's fair movement. The object was to facilitate exchanges of views on the site, etc., of the exposition. The occasion was an informal one, no set speeches being made. Among the invited guests were Mayor Grant, Vice President Morton, ex-President Cleveland, C. Vanderbilt, Senator Hiscock, Gen. Sherman, C. M. Depew, Wayne MacVeagh, G. W. Childs, ex-Governor Cornell, C. N. Bliss, R. P. Flower, John Jay, W. R. Grace, John T. Agnew and E. M. Bruce.

Lost the Cotton, but Saved the Boat.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—The Times-Democrat's St Joseph (La.) special says: About 5 o'clock last evening while the steamer T. P. Leathers was coming to at Boudinant's landing fire broke out in the cotton on the larboard guard. It spread rapidly, but as there was no wind the captain and crew, by throwing the seventy burning bales overboard, were able to save the boat undamaged. It was a quick piece of work, showing great presence of mind, good judgment and excellent discipline on the part of the officers and men

Electric Wires Liable to be Cut.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—At a meeting of the board of electrical control Mayor Grant declared that he would at once take steps to compel the electric light companies to properly insulate their wires so as to make death or injury by contact with them impossible, and if the companies failed to immediately take such action he would order the wires cut, even if the city had to go without electric light until the wires could be put under ground.

Monument Dedicated.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Oct. 10.—The monument erected by the state of Vermont in memory of the Green mountain boys who fell in the great battle of 1863 was dedicated yesterday, Senator Edmunds delivering the oration, and the poem by Julia R. C. Dorr was read.

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION EIGHT CAUSES A DISAGREEMENT.

The Lower House Refuses to Recede. Standard Editions of the Prayer Book to be Made Before the Close of the Year 1892—M. E. Conference in Pittsburg—State Sabbath School Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal church, immediately after assembling, received a message from the house of bishops announcing that a joint committee on judicial systems had been appointed to consider the question in course of argument in the lower house relative to the appellate court. The committee consists of the right reverend bishops of Texas, Central New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

The committee on the admission of new dioceses begged to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial from Nebraska and Michigan, asking for the erection of a new diocese within the limit of each of those States. The committee could not recommend the advisability of granting the request, and were therefore discharged.

The report of the committee on conference with the house of bishops in reference to resolution eight, was then taken up. Resolution eight provided for the recitation of the litany after morning prayer on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays and on ember days. The litany might also be said every day in Lent. Several days ago this resolution was adopted by the house of bishops, but when it came before the house of deputies it was rejected. A committee of conference was then appointed, and this committee came back this morning and recommended that the house of deputies recede from the action it formerly took and adopt the resolution as passed by the house of bishops.

There was a long discussion over the manner of bringing the matter before the house. Some deputies claimed that the matter could be brought before the house by reconsidering the vote already taken. Finally Dr. Dix, who presided, ruled that the matter could be put before the house in the form of the report of the committee on conference. The roll of dioceses was then called and it was found that there were only eighteen dioceses in favor of receding from their former action, and thirty dioceses against it. Two dioceses were evenly divided in the votes of their deputies. So the house of deputies sent back the resolution to the house of bishops without its approval.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Taylor, of Springfield, moved as an amendment to the proposed change in the musical system the insertion of the words now by the federal council of a convention associated together in one province of this church." By the passage of this amendment each diocese or federated dioceses would have a separate court of appeals. Without taking action on this or several other amendments offered the house of delegates at 5:40 p. m. adjourned in order to participate in the joint memorial service in honor of Bishop Vail.

These memorial services were impressive, the right reverend bishops of Maine, Rhode Island and Western New York officiating.

In the house of bishops a joint resolution was passed that the setting forth of the standard edition of the prayer book be made before the close of the year 1892. In the matter of the hymnal it was resolved that they be requested to submit all changes before Friday of this week.

Pittsburg M. E. Conference.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—The Pittsburg annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church is in session at Emory church, in the East End, Bishop C. D. Foss presiding. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the conference: Rev. W. B. Watkins, of New Brighton, Pa., secretary, and Rev. J. B. Uber, of Verona, and N. P. Kerr, of Ninevah, Pa., assistant secretaries. Rev. M. M. Sweeney, of Turtle Creek, was elected state secretary. Dr. Joseph Horner was chosen treasurer. Dr. Horner on motion was directed to nominate his assistants, who were as follows: Rev. George S. Holmes, of the Allegheny district, Rev. S. Knepper, of the Blairsville district; Rev. A. Bish, of the McKeesport district, J. A. Gallantyne, of the Pittsburg district and A. J. Altman, of the Washington district.

State Sabbath School Association.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 10.—Rev. M. L. Grace, of this city, led the devotional service yesterday morning, the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School association convention. The [illegible] element of delegates then followed, every section of the state was well represented. Committees were appointed, reports from officers read. Dr. W. S. Ross, chairman of the executive committee, suggested that a state secretary be appointed by the association, as the secretary connects his entire time to work. In the afternoon the Sabbath school scholars of this city paraded and participated in exercises in the auditorium of Trinity Second Presbyterian church. Addresses were made by Rev. Edward A. Worden, secretary, R. Lincoln, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Crowell, of Meadville, and Rev. J. M. Reid, of [illegible]. The convention will continue [illegible] until to-night.

Names to Fill Designs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Nevada bank yesterday ex-Senator James G. Fair resigned as president and director, giving press of other business as his reason. The resignation was accepted, and James L. Flood was elected president of the bank.

$1,000,000 Fire at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 10.—Fire last night destroyed the head house of the Bellevue shaft owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company, causing a loss of $25,000. An engine and boiler house were also burned. Three men who were in the shaft at the time narrowly escaped death.

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WHITE HOUSE HOME LIFE.

"THE FIERCE WHITE LIGHT THAT BEATS UPON A THRONE."

Washingtonians Watch and Criticise Every Detail—The Mounted Messenger—Benjamin Harrison McCracken and 300 Other Namesakes—Pam's Wife, Harrison.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—To show that the White House is the resort of males and the doings therein and thereabout are constantly to be considered matters of public interest and curiosity, one has but to mention a trivial event. A week or so ago Welch, the White House mounted messenger, took down [illegible] pulled on his boots [illegible] and started off on a long unusual [illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE COURIER.

[illegible] Welch has been riding for four or five years. Yet a buzz of conversation followed the messenger wherever he went. People paused on the sidewalk, pointed to the black charger and shook their heads. And what was all this excitement about? Why, Welch had a [illegible] mail bag, and [illegible] was painted, and [illegible] had a clock [illegible] away.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

This was indeed news, the people said. Two days in succession! How did Mr. Halford happen to consent to having the identity of the mounted carrier thus proclaimed in circus poster style? Why should the White House messenger go about advertising himself like a dairyman or butcher?

The chief of those simple souls who whispered to one another that the [illegible] and the privilege was displayed [illegible] in the saddle bags of the postmaster's mounted messenger. They were [illegible] and thus [illegible] a fine example of the thorough [illegible] of our institutions. [illegible] was the case, not the bootlegged [illegible] with the gilt lettering on a pair of saddle [illegible] making the [illegible] sensation the king [illegible] to [illegible] jaws. Politicians [illegible] whiskers [illegible] protested that [illegible] had never [illegible] of the saddle bags. Genuine Major [illegible] who will go down to history as the man through whom a dozen presidents have hurled their communications at congress, said the saddle bags were a topic which he must respectfully decline to discuss. Private Secretary [illegible] first lord of the White House during the absence of the president, thought the letters were a trifle large, but that the liberties of the people were in no wise endangered. It appeared, finally, that Welch had procured the bags and [illegible] without anybody's consent or authorization. Therefore he had suggested his august master to open ridicule upon the thoroughfares of the capital city. And there was none to chide him; none to put him into a dungeon cell for unbecoming presumption; and he soldiered to go forth with sabers and cocked hats to discomfit the multitude that darted make sport of the president's courier upon the highway. A democracy this, for sure!

Messenger Welch is brave enough to face [illegible] ridicule. He was one of the men of the First Massachusetts regiment of volunteers who made the gallant assault on Patterson, losing [illegible] of their comrades in a few minutes—the regiment which Gen. [illegible] says lost more men in one [illegible] than any other regiment of the army. The custom of keeping a mounted messenger at the White House had [illegible] from the war time, when the executive mansion was military as well as civil headquarters. Now there are two messengers. Private Welch, of the new saddle bags, and Edgar R. Beckley, colored. There is work enough for them both, particularly in winter. Etiquette requires the president to send all of his communications within the capital by hand. The rule is not rigidly enforced, but the exceptions are rare. One messenger goes several times a day for the White House mail, and carries letters to the postoffice, it being one of the traditions that no mail carrier must set foot within the mansion. Then there are many letters and documents to be carried to the departments and bureaux. During the season one messenger is kept fairly busy carrying social communications, none of which should be intrusted to the mails.

Invitations to state dinners are always sent out by messengers, and, of course, to the homes of the invited guests. Secretary Windom's office is but a couple of hundred yards from the executive mansion, but to invite Secretary Windom to dinner at the White House the messenger must mount and ride a mile to the secretary's residence.

Every winter the president gives a series of card receptions to the senators and representatives in congress, the judiciary and the army and navy. For these events hundreds of invitations are sent out, and it is interesting to note how the White House staff strike a happy medium between strict observance of official etiquette and a careless method of transacting the state's social business. Invitations to supreme justices, army and navy officers and newspaper men are delivered by mounted courier at their residences, while the cards of senators and representatives are deposited in the house and senate postoffices, though with the understanding that they are not to be delivered in the Capitol, but at the residences of the addressees.

I asked one of the old timers about the White House if they had mounted messengers a half century ago.

"Oh, no," he replied; "in those days there was no need for a mounted messenger of any other sort of a messenger. The president used to get lonesome and go out on the street corners and talk to the people, and invite them to come up to the White House and see him. Now we employ seventeen doorkeepers and watchmen to keep the people out."

The last time the president was at the White House he stepped into the assistant secretary's room and stood for a few minutes in front of the mantel gazing at an array of photographs. He gazed long and earnestly at one after another, and finally turned away with the remark:

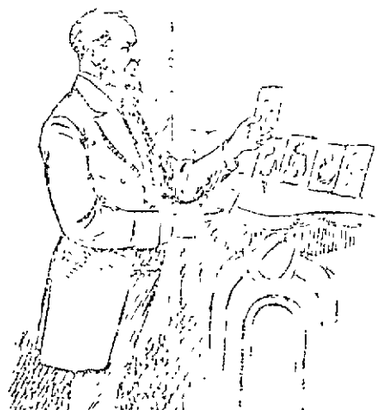
"My Benny is not the only pretty baby in this country."

The mantel was fairly covered with pictures of little Benjamins, Harrisons, Benjamin Harrisons and Harrison Mortons, with all sorts of surnames. Ever since March 4 photographs of babies named after the president have poured in upon the White House. A score of these are displayed upon the mantel in Mrs. Pruden's room. There is Harrison Meyer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a little chap sitting in a chair about fifty times bigger than himself. Benjamin Harrison Weygant, of Ada, Minn., looks like Buck Ewing, the baseball player. Benjamin Harrison Pullins, of Ohio, greatly resembles Andrew Jackson. The proud father of Benjamin Harrison McCracken, of Paxton, Ills., drops into poetry on the back of his baby's photograph, and in the same place advertises his business as a breeder of Poland, China, Victoria and other first class swine. Benjamin Harrison Bigbee, of Templeton, Mass, is a very pretty boy, and so is Harrison Hussey, of Cameron, Mo., and Benjamin Harrison Mason, of Marietta, Mo. Other bright boys who were given the benefit of comparison with Benny McKee in the mind of the president are Benjamin Morton Morris, of Murphysboro, Ills.; Benjamin Harrison Wright, of Williamsville, N. Y.; Harrison Carter, of Petersburg, Ills.; Harrison Bencky, of Hamilton, O.; Harrison Mainzer, of Milwaukee; Harrison Whitehead, of San Francisco; Harrison Hawkins, of San Bernardino; Harrison Morton Bowley, of Chardon, O., and Benjamin Harrison Bull and Binger Herman Bull, twins, of Milwaukee.

It is estimated that 300 photographs of babies named after the president have been received at the White House since March 4, and while the president very much appreciates the compliment paid him in this way, his secretaries, who must make formal acknowledgment of the receipt of each and every photograph, think the White House picture gallery already sufficiently stocked with infantile Benjamin Harrisons.

At the executive mansion there is a keen appreciation of the fact that very small incidents often have very great effect upon public opinion. Naturally, there is no little rivalry among the employés of the White House in the matter of talking about what they see and hear. The rule is that no man but the private secretary shall open his mouth, and this individual is not given to loquacity. Why, the various clerical assistants of the president were even bent upon refusing me a look at the sweet faces of the two sons of little Benjamins. They were afraid something unpleasant might be said about them, or that the president might not like to have the public gossiping about his collection of namesakes.

Sometimes I think public men greatly underestimate the good sense of the people. A case in point came under my observation not long ago. One of Mrs. Harrison's nieces, on returning from a journey abroad, called at the White House to pay her respects to her aunt, the mistress of the mansion. She sent up her card from the blue room, and presently Mrs. Harrison came down with a big kitchen apron tied round her waist and a towel wound around her head. Mrs. Harrison was housecleaning. The niece professed to be greatly shocked by being thus received by the first lady, and hearing of her account of the call, and of her having described the incident to a newspaper correspondent, a certain high official of the government, not employed at the White House, sent for the correspondent and begged him not to print the story.



MR. PRUDEN'S DAILY SHOW.

"No doubt it is true," said the official, "for Mrs. Harrison is just that sort of a woman. If she has work to do, she isn't afraid to get at it with her own hands. But how will it sound? What will the people think about it?"

My opinion is that the people will think it all right. The people are not so foolish as to condemn Mrs. Harrison for being in the White House the same plain, careful housewife and mother she was in her Indianapolis home. Timidity in the face of public opinion is one of the peculiar traits of Washington life, not at all confined to the executive mansion. On the whole, it is one of the most wholesome phases of public life in the national capital.

WALTER WELLMAN.

HOW TO SHOP IN LONDON.

FROM THE PRINCE'S TAILOR TO THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Big Discounts for Cash—Importance of Securing Royal or Aristocratic Patronage—The "Pattern" System—Growth and Profits of Co-operation—Its Severe Trial.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—"In Paris," says an old fairy tale, "anything may be bought for money." The same is equally true of London; the price you pay depends very largely upon the part of the town in which you buy it. Prices on Regent street are usually 10 per cent. higher than on Oxford or High Holborn, and Whiteley will turn you out a perfect tailor made suit at two-thirds the figure asked on Bond or Regent street. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that in London you are asked more because you are an American; on the contrary, if you know where to buy, you pay less because you pay cash. It is not an uncommon thing to see the announcement, "A liberal discount allowed for ready money," and at many of the news stands shilling periodicals are ticketed "ninepence for cash." All tradesmen expect to give long credit to customers whom they know, and naturally grade their prices accordingly.

It is amusing to an American to see what immense importance is attached to the patronage of the royal family; not only to that of the queen and the Prince of Wales, but to every royal duke as well. There are numbers of shops in Kensington which advertise the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge on all the business cards and circulars, and the Princess Louise, who when in town keeps up her establishment at the South Kensington palace, is a still greater card. When once a shop can mount the three feathers, or the royal coat of arms, its fortune is made, and the custom of H. R. H.'s loyal subjects flows in as a river. There is something particularly fascinating, even to a good republican, in the idea that you are served like a king; how much more, then, to a zealous royalist!

They say that the Prince of Wales is easy to please, for an heir apparent; nobody has ever brought such an accusation against the queen. Frugal she is to a degree, and it is said that the purveyors to the royal household make, comparatively, very small profits; it is the honor that pays. But if once an article, especially or food, has received the royal appro'd, no doubt of its excellence need henceforth be entertained, unless it is good Victoria will none of it. So every tradesman who serves her with anything is naturally anxious to publish the fact. Over the door of a handsome establishment on Piccadilly is the announcement: "Spur Maker to Her Majesty." "I should think that royalty would starve," remarked an American, looking only at the fact that it has been many years since the queen was on horseback.

"By no means," was the reply of his English electors, "it is a very desirable appointment. Don't you know that all the household guards and the royal equerries and grooms are to be equipped? Moreover, every English horseman likes to buy his spurs from the same hand which supplies the guards."

Anybody may go to the queen's grocers, green grocers, fruiterers, etc., and feast literally "like a king," the royal tailors and dressmakers are much more difficult of access; no key of gold can unlock their doors unless it is properly turned in the lock. Neither Poole nor Elise will undertake to set a stitch for you, if you are not introduced by one of their customers, and cash down does not prevail on them. Poole is a very rich man. It is said that he never sends in a bill to the Prince of Wales, and he might well afford it, since the fact that he makes the prince's clothes is worth many thousands of pounds yearly to him. Albert Edward does not inherit his mother's economical turn, and his income is a very moderate one for his position and his tastes.

If common gossip is to be believed, there is scarcely a clerk's wife in the United States who does not have more new dresses in a year than the queen of England. What she buys are, however, of the best quality (in mourning materials), and she has them made over as carefully as the clerk's wife ought to do. The queen is said to have quite a friendship for Mme. Elise, and society was horrified two or three years ago by the whispered rumor that the dressmaker was to appear at a drawing room. It was not verified, but since then a pretty granddaughter of Elise's has been presented at court upon her marriage into a noble family. But then her dot was a large one, and it is not the first time that a rich tradesman has married his daughter or granddaughter into the aristocracy.

Nowadays, so many aristocrats, not only men, but women, are going into business, that it seems on the outside, as though the prejudice against trade were about to be relaxed. On the contrary, it rests at the very roots of society, and the aforesaid nobles are regarded as cranks, who are pardoned, but looked on as "off color" all the same. None with the smell of the shop upon them can be received at court and Whiteley is proscribed equally with the petty tradesman. The shopkeeper always styles himself "Mr." upon his circulars, therefore the proper form of address is to gentlemen is "Sir," and it is an affront to address a letter to any but a tradesman as "Mr. So-and-so."

There are no "stores" in England excepting the co-operative stores; from the largest to the smallest they are shops. For example, if you go into a shop in any part of London and ask to be directed to a drug store, the person you ask will probably stare and reply, "What would you wish, ma'am?" You should inquire for a chemist's shop. And, as a rule, the more airs you put on the better you will be treated. English tradesmen seem to enjoy insolence. If you have been disappointed in [illegible] sent home at the date set, and you go to lodge a polite remonstrance as you might do at home, you will probably have to wait quite as much longer. On the other hand, if you bluster, declare it is outrageous, that you won't take the goods at all unless you can get them when you want them, and that they must be at your lodgings when you return, they will be there. "Let me give you two rules for your guidance in shopping in London," said an English friend to the writer: "always remember that tuppence is four cents and never say please to a shopman."

Whiteley's is one of the three largest shops in the world; Londoners claim that it is the largest; but as it is partly upon Queen's road and partly upon Bayswater a satisfactory coup d'oeil of the whole store cannot be had, and it is difficult for the visitor to judge. Wanamaker's is more complete in many of its departments, and the same may be said of the Bon Marche, but Whiteley is doubtless the only shopkeeper who can truly call himself "Universal Provider." You may go to his shop and buy a house, have one built if you prefer it, or purchase an estate, just as you like, and have the establishment thoroughly furnished from garret to sub-cellar, including pantry, coal bins, wine cellar, stables, kennels, poultry yard, coach houses, gardens and green houses.

Moreover, after all this is done, your "Universal Provider" will keep your table supplied with all the delicacies of the season, cater for your parties, etc., and when you die will provide your burial place and conduct your funeral. The girls at Whiteley's, as in most of the large shops, wear a uniform—a black dress and white apron provided by the firm. Indeed, black is the business woman's garb all over Europe, and the Baroness Burdett Coutts sets the example of always wearing it when she goes to bank. So generally is this custom recognized that a decent black gown is the safest dress for any woman traveling without male escort in England or on the continent.

A department at Whiteley's which seems a peculiar one to the American, is that of ready cooked provisions, where you may buy cold joints, fowls, entrees, etc., in short, all the requisites for a cold collation, all ready for service, and either have them sent to your lodgings on the dishes within an hour, or packed in baskets, with the necessary utensils, to be taken on a water party or picnic. The things are all there, and do not have to be provided to your order. You can buy or hire the china, etc., as you choose. There is but one thing which Whiteley has not, an American soda water fountain.

The admirably arranged parcels post renders the amount of shopping done by mail in Great Britain and the colonies very large. The method employed by the dry goods shops for sending samples—"patterns," as they call them—is a wise one. Packages are prepared, each a complete assortment of the class of goods called for. These are plainly marked with the address of the firm and with the polite request that the whole package be returned with the numbers and prices of those desired specified. Each sample is labeled with a letter and number. In some one wanted the [illegible] and all the same. Thus the same sets of samples are used over and over again and the saving to the shops amounts to hundreds of dollars weekly. The fact that the patterns are the property of the merchant is everywhere recognized. A lady who was showing the "patterns" she had just received from the "Auxiliary stores," greatly reduced rates for a bit of carelessness. "They are only sent us to look at," she said, "and as it saves us so much trouble the least we can do is to be careful of them."

The army and navy, civil service and other co-operative stores are almost a British institution. They are generally patronized by the upper classes that nobody likes to confess to doing without entree to them. Originally started as a sort of club, they have grown steadily until their business and that of their branches extends throughout the whole of the British empire, and the shares of the original subscribers yield 20 per cent. The shareholders are divided into two classes; the purchasing shareholder, holding from one to twenty pounds worth of stock, who has joined the society expressly for the purpose of purchasing his goods cheaply, to whom the saving thus gained is well worth the investment and the 5 per cent yearly interest which he receives on his money; and the original shareholders, who started the concern for their own convenience and form a [illegible]

Besides these regular shareholders there are many hundred annual subscribers, since one of the chief privileges of the club is that it enables you to oblige your friend by admitting him to its privileges. Latterly the larger shops, and for that matter some of the small ones, also, regulate their prices by those of the stores, thus practically enlarging their usefulness. The secret of their success lies in that they were not undertaken to make, but to save money, all that was asked of them for years being that they should pay expenses. Now the cloud "no bigger than a man's hand" has arisen, and there begin to be indications of a contest between the two classes of shareholders, one of whom wants low prices, while the other wants large prices.

The stores are neither more nor less than purchasing clubs, which secure to the small consumer all the advantages of the largest buyer. As in other clubs, you are admitted by ticket, and in order to make any purchase you must give your name or number, which are sent up to the desk with your purchase and verified before you are allowed to pay. "Name of Percy, No. 234,567,890," is the usual formula. In this way strangers are prevented from enjoying the benefits of the society.

It is hardly to be wondered that Kate Field failed in her endeavor to establish a like society in New York. There was not the same need for it, in the first place, and the idea of profit was paramount, when from the very nature of things the business must be huge before the profits are more than appreciable.

MRS. M. P. HANDY.

AFTER EXERCISE.

When men and maidens seek the sport
They find around the tennis court,
Or when upon the diamond field
Their bats the champion players wield,
When walks, or rides, or bending oars,
Bring perspiration from the pores,
Then people all should bear in mind
The best and purest soap to find,
For after some such exercise
The system most in danger lies,
Absorbing then both swift and sure
The poisons found in soaps impure,
And those who keep for face and hands
Or general use as time demands,
The Ivory Soap, need have no fear
From exercise throughout the year.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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The best testimonial we ever had.—"James Means & Co. are the bears of the boot and shoe market. They have revolutionized the business by making high priced goods unsalable."—Trade paper.

JAMES MEANS' BOOTS and SHOES
Are Unexcelled in Merit.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with Boots and Shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so. If you do not insist the retailers will coax you into buying inferior goods upon which they make a larger profit. Ours are the original $3 and $4 Shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

How you buy depends upon how you wear out his shoes!

James Means' $2 Shoes for Boys will outwear any other boys' shoe ever made. You can have lace or button.

$2.50 Buys the Best Farmers' Thick Boot.

JAMES MEANS'
QUARTER EAGLE BOOT
A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.

10 Mills make one Cent;
10 Cents make one Dime;
10 Dimes make one Dollar;
10 Dollars make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the Country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

Boots and Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.

In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots all over the country, we will send them transportation prepaid, to any man in any place where there is a post office or railroad in any State or Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail, with all charges for transportation to destination prepaid by ourselves, on receipt of regular price, $2.50. Send money by post-office order or registered letter. We will accept United States postage stamps for the odd half dollar.

In order to get a perfect fit, take a piece of paper and place your foot upon it, then mark out the shape of your foot, keeping your pencil close to the foot all the way around. Then take the last boot you wore, and mark out the shape of that in the same way. We will fill your order on the same way we receive it. Take great care to be very accurate, and be sure to give us your full address, town, county and State or Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town we want you to buy of him, we do not want you to send to us as we will not interfere with the dealers who sell our goods, but we are glad to supply you if your dealer will not. Any boot and shoe retailer or any country store-keeper can supply you with our goods if he wants to, but some dealers will try to sell you inferior goods on which they make a larger profit than they ought to ask for. In that case, send to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

The name and location of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as soon as we receive their Fall order for a full assortment of our goods.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

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IS TASCOTT INNOCENT?

NEW LIGHT ON MILLIONAIRE SNELL'S MURDER.

Death of James Gillan, a Noted Thief and Ex-Convict—Before Death He Makes a Confession and Tells How the Robbery and Murder Was Brought About—Circumstantial Evidence the Means of Driving Tascott Away.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The Tribune says it is at last able to throw new and positive light on the mystery of Millionaire Snell's murder. It has discovered that three men took part in the crime. One stood guard outside the house; two went in, cracked the safe in the basement and together shot Mr. Snell. One of these two was James Gillan, a noted thief and ex-convict. It has ascertained that Gillan made a full confession of the crime to Father Sullivan, of St. Jarlath's church, the night before his death, six months ago at the county hospital. More important still, a statement made by Gillan the morning after the murder to an old and reputable lawyer, whose services he wished to retain in the event of his arrest, has been obtained in the lawyer's writing. A mass of collateral details, though not needed to verify the fact of Gillan's guilt, which is established by the confession and statement, has been collected with a view to the detection of his accomplices. If the result of these discoveries does not show that the Tascott of the Snell case and Gillan were the some person, it will show that Tascott was merely a catspaw used by Gillan for the purchase of tools and the secretion and disposition of stolen property, and that others, hitherto as free from suspicion as Gillan, were the latter's partners in the murder.

Gillan in His Statement to His Lawyer

describes the shooting of Millionaire Snell as follows: "Just as I got the parlor door open I looked up and there stood the old man at the head of the stairs. He saw me and swore at me. I lost no time in getting inside of the parlor, and was about to try to open the connecting doors, when a shot was fired from the hall or stairway. This rattled me a little and, not daring to make a noise by forcing the doors, I went back to the door I had come in by from the hall. When Snell saw me the second time at the parlor door he again began his loud talk, saying he had me in a hole and he would catch me and break every bone in my body. Just then my companion showed up at the rear of the hall and head of the basement stairs. The old man had been trying to fire his revolver at me, but could not make it go off for some reason. He now turned to the man at the head of the stairs. I thought to take advantage of this diversion and step past Snell through the hall, but could not. At this time he succeeded in again firing his revolver and toward me. I had not shown mine, but finding his working again, and fearing my life, I shot without sighting or taking other aim than by holding the pistol toward him. Almost at the same instant I saw his flash, my companion fired, and it was evident Snell was badly wounded by one or both of us, for he staggered and in a short time fell dead in the hall."

Tascott May Be Innocent.

The Tribune says: As to Tascott's part in the tragedy there are excellent reasons for believing that Gillan's statement exonerating him from direct complicity may be correct. It is known from Gillan's former associates that he had been in the habit of using Tascott, who was not under the suspicion of the police as an agent between himself and the purchasers of his stolen goods. It is the opinion of those who knew Gillan best that he being aware that Tascott had left the city about the time of the murder, put the papers from the Snell safe in Tascott's stove, which were found there sixteen days later. There were special reasons why suspicion once directed toward Tascott would take root, and they were unknown to Gillan. They related to the fact that Tascott was acquainted with the family.

In this connection it is said on the authority of Tascott's brother that Tascott, on hearing while in Madison, Wis., that he was charged with the murder, came to Chicago on funds supplied by the brother to declare his innocence and stand trial. He consulted a LaSalle state attorney. The attorney investigated the circumstantial evidence which had been heralded assufficient to convict him, and advised him to stand trial. Tascott learned, however, of the discovery of a lot of stolen property in his closet, which he had been secreting for Gillan. He learned that this property, consisting of fine guitars, mandolins and silverware had been identified by various west side residents, whose houses Gillan had pillaged. He realized that if he escaped on the charge of murder he would be convicted for receiving stolen goods, if not for robbery. He determined to leave Chicago again, and did so.

Throws Himself Into the Lake.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Henry Watson Pratt, a young man of good family and social connection, agent for E. L. Hedstrom & Co., coal dealers, at their Twenty-second street yards, drowned himself, jumping into the lake from the small pier at the foot of Pearson street. Julius Hughlett was passing on the lake front drive, and saw the young man leap from the pier. He ran to the spot and pulled the body from the lake, but it was too late to save the young man's life. Pratt's friends can imagine no reason for the suicide. He had been in the best possible spirits when last seen. His parents live in Washington, D. C.

A Bank Closes Its Doors.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 30.—H. G. Packard & Co.'s bank of Reed City closed its doors Saturday morning. It recently met with a loss of $10,000 or $15,000 through the failure of Wilson, Luther & Wilson at Luther. Their deposits are estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000. Great excitement prevails among the depositors.

An Ex-Treasurer Found Guilty.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 30.—Ex-County Treasurer Stedman, of Benton county, was found guilty of forgery at Vinton Sunday. There is another charge of embezzlement.

Floral Hall Burned.

ATTICA, N, Y., Sept. 30.—Fire last night in the floral hall, on the fair grounds, destroyed the hall, together with four stacks of grain. Loss, $18,000; partially insured.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Chicago Meeting Addressed by a Man From New York.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—A mass meeting was held Sunday afternoon at Vogaerts Turner hall under the auspices of the Socialist Labor party. The topic was "Our Principles and Our Tactics." Adelbert Hamilon, a local attorney, was chairman, and introduced J. F. Bush, of New York, as first speaker. Mr. Bush briefly outlined the fundamental principles of state socialism. He declared that believers in socialism were in no sense anarchists or spmpathizers with anarchists, and that the delegates present at the convention were not there to pass resolutions regretting the hanging of Spies, Parsons and the rest. He declared that socialists were loyal to the government, and believed in centralization of the executive and distribution of the legislative power.

L. Winnan, the next speaker, said the party could not countenance any sort of a combine with any other party, as such action would injure socialism without helping the laboring man a particle.

Tommy Morgan, the local socialist leader, followed with one of his characteristic speeches. He said that by reason of the private ownership of land and products monopolies were easily created. These pools were so strong that they defied even the law. Four men control the meat market, eight own the hard coal, and sixty families all the railroads.

In the regular session of the convention little was done. Chairman Bush called for the report of Secretary Rosenberg, of New York. The reading of it occupied over two hours. Mr. Rosenberg denounced Sergius S. Schevitsch, editor of The Volks Zeitung, and Lucian Sanial, of the Progressive Labor party as boodlers, and produced papers and documents to support his assertion.

Rosenberg, Hintze, Gerecke and Sauter the members of the executive, who were suspended, intend to appeal to the party at this convention, and expect to be recognized as the executive authority of the national organization. The charges preferred by Secretary Rosenberg will be referred to a special committee of investigation.

Appealed to the Supreme Court.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sep. 30.—The case of John P. Farley against J. J. Hill, the Kittson estate, and the Manitoba road, recently decided by Judge Brewer, of the United States circuit court, is to be appealed to the United States supreme court. This case involving about $5,000,000, has created very much discussion among those who are intimately acquainted with the parties. Mr. Farley says he will carry the case to the court of last resort, and in case of death he has made a provision in his will to carry the case through to the end. The appeal papers are being made up by his counsel, and he has engaged Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, to argue the case in the supreme court.

Organizing to Protect Themselves.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 30.—About 800 prominent farmers of Lancaster county met Sunday afternoon at Bohanmon's hall in response to a call and organized to protect themselves against the packers, who are shipping in dressed meat and selling to local dealers. A committee was appointed to formulate a plan of campaign and report to a meeting to be held next Saturday. Many speeches were made. The plan which seemed to be most popular was to boycott the local dealers and their patrons who buy this meat.

Death from Natural Causes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—An investigation by the coroner to-day shows that the death of Anna Lorenzo Shaw at the residence of her step-father, Dr. Marechal, in West Fifty-sixth street on Friday last was from natural causes. The investigation was brought about by an affidavit made by a son-in-law of the doctor to the effect that the young lady's death was caused by ill-treatment by the doctor. The autopsy proves that death was caused by atrophy of the heart, congestion of the lungs and pleurisy. The deceased had twice been an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

Sickness on a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The steamship Victoria from Gibraltar has arrived with 493 passengers. A few days after sailing varicloid developed among the steerage passengers, and three of them were attacked with the disease. They were isolated from the other passengers, and upon the arrival here of the vessel were taken to Swinoburne Island. The vessel and her steerage passengers will be detained at quarantine for a few days. The disease is of a very mild form. The Victoria carried but three saloon passengers and they were permitted to land.

Farmers Form an Alliance.

MONTICELLO, Ills., Sept. 30.—The farmers of Ivesdale, near here, have organized a large association called the Farmers' alliance. There are eighty-five members and they will erect a large warehouse. T. J. Cannon, J. B. Edgar, A. Know and others are the managers and the incorporators. The alliance takes the place of the grange that was so popular a few years ago among the farmers. These alliances are being formed all through the state of Illinois for mutual protection and to fight monopolies.

Capture of a Bad Negro.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 30.—Robert Biggs, colored, who committed an outrage upon a white woman at Lake View, Miss., in August last, was captured near the state line, and is now in jail here. He will be taken to Hernando, Miss., today, and it is believed that an attempt will be made to mob and lynch him.

A Sick Governor.

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 30.—Governor Martin's illness is more serious than was at first supposed. For nine weeks he has been suffering from a peculiar malady, which his physicians have been unable to diagnose, and now typhoid fever has set in. Grave fears are entertained for his recovery.

Satisfactory Apology Made.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A special to The World from Sag Harbor, states that Mrs. Van Hostrand and Miss Marvin, two of the ladies insulted at Montone, France, last summer state that a satisfactory apology has been received through the state department. The nature of the reparation is concealed.

Murder in the Second Degree.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Sept. 30.—The jury in the Billings case at 5 o'clock Sunday morning agreed upon a verdict of murder in the second degree. Thirteen ballots were taken. The defendant showed no emotion. The case will probably be appealed. The sentence may be ten years more.

DESERTIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE SUBJECT TO BE THOROUGHLY LOOKED INTO THIS WEEK.

Gens. Schofield and Kelton Convinced That the Time Has Arrived for Taking Action—But Few Changes Contemplated in the Consular Service—Foreign Delegates Congregating.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Herald, commenting on desertions in the army, says: "The large number of men who have deserted, especially in the first year of their enlistment, has been time and again pointed out in these columns. Various reasons have been assigned, but there remains but one deduction of the solution and that is the unnecessary hardships inflicted upon the men by the officers under whom they serve. This is the keynote of the whole situation. Gen. Schofield and Adjt. Gen. Kelton have given the matter considerable attention lately and have received suggestions from a number of the leading officers in the service as the proper remedy to be applied to correct this growing evil. A court of inquiry has been appointed on the subject and will meet at Jefferson barracks, Mo., on Tuesday for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the cause of the large number of desertions at that post during the past year. The board will consist of Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton, inspector general, and Capt. Frederick H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first infantry. While this court is ordered exclusively to inquire into the causes of the large desertions at Jefferson barracks, it will also go into an investigation of the entire subject with a view of arriving at the best possible remedy for an evil which if not corrected will sooner or later cause much trouble in the service. Both Gen. Schofield and Gen. Kelton are thoroughly convinced that the time has arrived for taking some decided steps in this direction."

Will Remain in Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Of the large number of positions in the consular service that have not been filled by the present administration, about fifty will remain with their present occupants. During the administration of President Cleveland about this number of consular officers, who had been appointed under Republican rule, were permitted to retain their positions. President Harrison will not, of course, remove these persons, and consequently a considerable number of applications filed at the state department have been politely laid aside until death or resignation causes a vacancy at any of the posts. Eleven have served, some at more than one place, for twenty years or over. These are George W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, who was recently transferred to Brussels; Thomas Adamson, of Pennsylvania, who is now at Panama, as consul general, but has been consul at Honolulu, Melbourne and Rio De Janiero; Charles P. Williams, of New York, at Rouen; R. B. Dinzey, of Pennsylvania, consular agent at St. Bartholmew, W. I.; A. G. Studer, of Iowa, at Barmen, Germany; H. J. Sprague, of Massachusetts, at Gibraltar; Thomas N. Mollery, of New York, at St. Johns, N. F.; William T. Rice, of Massachusetts, at Leghorn; Enoch J. Smithers, of Delaware at Okaka and Hiogo, Japan; Alexander Willard, of California, at Guaymas, Mex., and Gerhard Gade, a native Norwegian, at Christiania, Norway. The others were appointed under Republican administrations and have held positions in the consular service for periods ranging from six to seven years.

Ign P legates on Hand.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Most of the foreign delegates to the international congress have reached this city and will have an informal conference with the delegates on the part of the United States at 11 o'clock to-day for the purpose of talking over the order of business before the formal organization on Wednesday. At 11 o'clock on Wednesday the delegates on the part of the United States will have a conference with the secretary of state and receive their instructions. Many telegrams have been received from various cities throughout the country which are not included in the programme of the excursion tendered the foreign delegates, but to all of them the same reply has been sent. It is impossible at this late hour to make any change in the itinerary, as every day is occupied and the arrangements for the entertainment of the guests have been completed in nearly every city to be visited.

Will Abide by the Nation's Decision.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The New York World to-day publishes the reply of Col. Fred D. Grant to a cablegram sent to him at Vienna by The World, calling the colonel's attention to the agitation now going on concerning the removal of the remains of Gen. Grant from Riverside Park, New York City, to Washington, D. C., or Springfield, Ill., and asking the colonel to say what the sentiment of the widow and family is in the matter. Col. Grant's reply is to the effect that the family "are ready to accede to any plan which the nation may decide upon, provided that the expressed wish of Gen. Grant that wherever the tomb may be that place shall be reserved for the burial of Mrs. Grant by his side, shall be carried out."

Bonds Tampered With.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—It is now stated upon what appears to be good authority that irregularities have been discovered in what are known as the "Baby" state bonds. Nearly all of these bonds numbered about 102,000 are reported to be fraudulent and there are irregularities in some of the lower numbers. The state auditor and treasurer will soon take up this branch of the investigation. Attorney General Rogers admits that the "baby" bonds have been abstracted or otherwise tampered with to the amount of $409,000. According to the calculations of Judge Rogers the total defalcation of state funds already in sight is over $1,200,000.

Wheat Market Cornered.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—To-day promises to be the liveliest kind of a day on the Merchant's Exchange. The September wheat option is cornered and the men who control the market are D. R. Francis & Bros. and the Grier Commission company. It is said on the floor that one or both of these houses represent "Old Hutch," who is alleged to be squeezing the St. Louis shorts. The shortage is now more than 1,000,000 bushels.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

A Masked Man Enters a House and Feloniously Assaults a Young Girl.

SABETHA, Kan., Sept. 30.—One of the most brutal outrages ever perpetrated in this country was made Sunday upon the person of Miss Eva Purty, the 20-year-old daughter of Oliver Purty, a wealthy farmer of this county. Miss Purty received a note from an unknown villain a few days ago, threatening her with dire vengeance unless she would renounce her intended husband and bestow her affections on the sender. Search was at once began, but the scoundrel had disappeared. About 11 o'clock yesterday, while Miss Purty was at home alone in the kitchen, a medium-sized, masked man entered and, seizing her around the neck, applied a bottle of chloroform to her nostrils. A struggle ensued, in which she was roughly handled. After losing consciousness, she was dragged to a corn field near by and feloniously outraged. A large quantity of carbolic acid was then poured down her throat, and the victim left for dead. She was not discovered till the afternoon, when it was too late to save her life. A large posse of citizens started in pursuit of the fiend, but have not captured him as yet. At a late hour last night the doctors say Miss Purty cannot live.

THREE SERIOUS CRIMES.

A BOSTON MAN THROWS HIS WIFE DOWN-STAIRS.

When Arrested He Was Cleaning Up a Pool of Blood—A Masked Man Enters a House in Kansas and Feloniously Assaults a Young Girl—A Jealous Baltimore Lover Slays His Sweetheart.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—At 6 o'clock Sunday morning Mrs. Cathrine Hennessy was found dead in a pool of blood at the foot of the stairs leading to the apartments of herself and husband at No. 221 West Third street, South Boston. The officer who found the body went upstairs and found Hennessy wiping up blood in the hallway. He was arrested. Hennessy is a boiler maker, aged 27 years, and his wife was two years his senior. The couple had three children, the oldest being 7 years of age. As far as can be ascertained there has been considerable trouble between Hennessy and his wife, brought about by her drinking to excess. Saturday night Hennessy came home from work shortly after 6 o'clock somewhat the worse for liquor. His wife showed signs of liquor on her. They went out and brought in a quantity, which they drank together. Several of the company during the evening and several pints of beer were drunk. Hennessy began to fight with his wife about her drinking and knocked her down. The company left and as they reached the bottom of the stairs Mrs. Hennessy's body came tumbling down after them. Hennessy ordered the visitors away and took his wife up-stairs. The oldest child says his father struck his mother several times on the head with a stick of wood, and then ordered the child to go to bed. Hennessy says his wife fell down stairs accidently and claims that he does not know what caused her death.

A Jealous Lover's Crime.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—John Frieze, aged 22 years, has been paying court for several months to Miss Georgie Stone, 19 years of age, who lives in the northern suburbs of Baltimore, and it was understood they were engaged. Sunday afternoon Frieze met Miss Stone walking on the Falls road with Robert Moore. The jealous Frieze upbraided the girl and told her if she did not cut Moore's acquaintance he would cut hers. "Then consider all at end between us," retorted the girl. "Yes, and consider that as an end to you," said Frieze, as he quickly drew a pistol and fired. He claimed three shots at Miss Stone. The first struck her in the eye, the second in the abdomen and the third missed the mark. Frieze then fled and has not yet been captured. Miss Stone is lying at her home in a critical condition.

Justice of the Peace Fatally Stabbed.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 30.—At an early hour this morning at Jay Gould, near here, Frank Duffy, a justice of the peace, was fatally stabbed by John Glendenning. The quarrel was due to an old grudge. Duffy was the aggressor, and Glendenning claims he acted in self defense.

Result of Gross Negligence.

QUEBEC, Sept. 30.—The inquest on the death of the victims of the recent landslide was closed Saturday afternoon. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the deaths were the result of gross and culpable negligence on the part of the medical officers of the Dominion in not taking necessary precautions by not bankling the buttresses and recommended to the same authorities by the city engineer of Quebec in 1880; that the death of Joseph Kemp was due to gross negligence of the municipal authorities of Quebec in not procuring and furnishing requisite implements to extricate him. The jury further say that more lives would have been saved had such implements been procured, adding that too much time was lost in extricating the dead.

Laughed Himself to Death.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Col. Wiley S. Scribner, recorder of Cook county, a local politician of some note, laughed himself to death Sunday morning. He was telling a visitor about a reference to Congressman Mason he had just been reading in the papers. "That's just like Billy," he said, and commenced laughing at the joke. The exertion ruptured an artery of the heart, which had been diseased for the past few years, and in five minutes Col. Scribner was dead.

Perry Not a Candidate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Perry Belmont has written the New York Herald from Newport, R. I., that he is not a candidate for the congressional nomination in the Ninth congressional district and says that he has no present desire to return to congress.

Fire at Butte City.

BUTTE CITY, Mon., Sept. 30.—An entire block in the business part of the city was burned Sunday. A high wind prevailed, and at one time the fire threatened to develop into a disastrous conflagration.

Weather.

Cloudy weather and light rain; southerly winds slightly cooler.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Lise Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Z. T. Baltzly druggist. 1

The Flushing tunnel on the C., L. & W. railroad will be completed in about three weeks. Work was started on it last March and it was expected that it would require at least two years' time to complete it, but no mishaps were encountered and the expense will be one-third less than was estimated. The entire work has been done under the direction of the company officials, as no person could be found to undertake the job by contract. Three engines were kept constantly on the ground to supply power.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.—Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal. Safe, Effectual, Pleasant. $1 by mail, or druggists. Sealed to letters, stamps. Ladies' address POND LILY COMPANY, 14 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

For sale in Mt. Gilead by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

CHAMBERLAIN'S

Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by

For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

John E. Johns

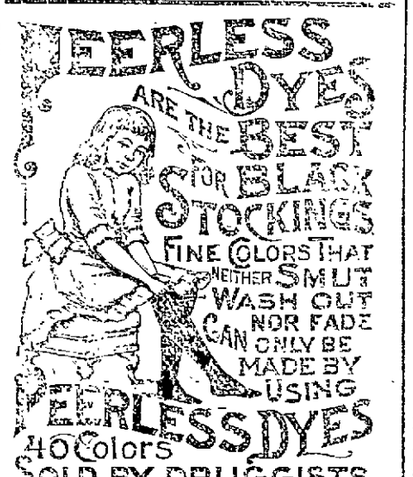
—Agent for—

Reliable American

—AND—

Ohio Fire Insurance Companies.

No. 9 North Erie Street.



COAL

—AND—

POWDER.

I have opened an office at No. 21 West Main street, in the old Winold building, where I will retail and wholesale

Coal and Oil.

—ALSO—

Hercules and Blasting POWDER.

Thanking the public for past favors and hoping to merit a continuance of your patronage. Respectfully,

F. J. KELLER.

Advice to Mothers

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertisep druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection such as consumption inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, &c. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's. 1

Police shoes, mail carriers' shoes, mechanics' shoes, working shoes, walking shoes dress shoes, ladies' shoes, Misses' shoes, shoes for every body and at prices we know will please you. J. D. Frank & Co.

The Best Advertising

The most effective advertising in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla comes from the medicine itself. That is, those who are cured by it speak to friends suffering similarly, who in turn derive benefit and urge others to try this successful medicine. Thus the circle of its popularity is rapidly widening from this cause alone, and more and more are becoming enthusiastic in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla as it actually demonstrates its absolute merit. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be given a fair trial. If you need a good blood purifier, or building up medicine, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

C., L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February 3, 1889.

	No. 6. Jan Ac.	No. 8	No. 1.	No. 3	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11
	6 30am	6 35	7 05	10 15	10 45	12 15pm	3 30	6 05
Cleveland	7 55	7 00am	8 50	12 05	1 30	3 55	6 45	9 30
Grafton	8 35	7 40	9 30	12 45	2 10	4 35	7 25	10 10
Loraine	8 55	8 00	9 50	1 05	2 30	4 55	7 45	10 30
Elyria	9 15	8 20	10 10	1 25	2 50	5 15	8 05	10 50
Grafton	9 35	8 40	10 30	1 45	3 10	5 35	8 25	11 10
Medina	10 05	9 10	11 00	2 15	3 40	6 05	8 55	11 40
Camp Chippewa	10 47	9 52	11 42	2 57	4 22	6 47	9 37	12 22am
Seville	10 55	9 58	11 48	3 03	4 28	6 53	9 43	12 28
Sterling	11 05	10 08	11 58	3 13	4 38	7 03	9 53	12 38
Wadsworth	11 20	10 23	12 13pm	3 28	4 53	7 18	10 08	12 53
Cuyahoga Falls	11 40	10 43	12 33	3 48	5 13	7 38	10 28	1 13
Massillon	11 55	10 58	12 48	4 03	5 28	7 53	10 43	1 28
Navarre	12 02	11 05	12 55	4 10	5 35	8 00	10 50	1 35
Justus	12 10	11 13	1 03	4 18	5 43	8 08	10 58	1 43
Bench City	12 21	11 24	1 14	4 29	5 54	8 19	11 09	1 54
Canal Dover	12 25	11 28	1 18	4 33	5 58	8 23	11 13	1 58
New Philadelphia	12 35	11 38	1 28	4 43	6 08	8 33	11 23	2 08
Uhrichsville	12 45	11 48	1 38	4 53	6 18	8 43	11 33	2 18
Hacher	12 51	11 54	1 44	4 59	6 24	8 49	11 39	2 24
Pleasant Hill	1 00	12 03	1 53	5 08	6 33	8 58	11 48	2 33
Flushing	1 12	12 15	2 05	5 20	6 45	9 10	12 00	2 45
Barton	1 21	12 24	2 14	5 29	6 54	9 19	12 09	2 54
Bridgeport	1 30	12 33	2 23	5 38	7 03	9 28	12 18	3 03
	1 35	12 38pm	2 28	5 43	7 08	9 33	12 23	3 08

	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 12.
	6 10pm	8 00pm	10 15pm	12 00		
Cleveland	6 55	8 45	11 00	12 45am		
Grafton	7 35	9 25	11 40	1 25		
Loraine	7 55	9 45	12 00	1 45		
Elyria	8 20	10 10	12 25am	2 10		
Grafton	8 40	10 30	12 45	2 30		
Medina	9 10	11 00	1 15	3 00		
Camp Chippewa	9 52	11 42	1 57	3 42		
Seville	9 58	11 48	2 03	3 48		
Sterling	10 08	11 58	2 13	3 58		
Wadsworth	10 23	12 13am	2 28	4 13		
Cuyahoga Falls	10 43	12 33	2 48	4 33		
Massillon	10 58	12 48	3 03	4 48		
Navarre	11 05	12 55	3 10	4 55		
Justus	11 13	1 03	3 18	5 03		
Bench City	11 24	1 14	3 29	5 14		
Canal Dover	11 28	1 18	3 33	5 18		
New Philadelphia	11 38	1 28	3 43	5 28		
Uhrichsville	11 48	1 38	3 53	5 38		
Hacher	11 54	1 44	3 59	5 44		
Pleasant Hill	12 03	1 53	4 08	5 53		
Flushing	12 15	2 05	4 20	6 05		
Barton	12 24	2 14	4 29	6 14		
Bridgeport	12 33	2 23	4 38	6 23		
	12 38pm	2 28	4 43	6 28		

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted).

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C. & St. L. R'y for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. R'y for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and all points West and Southwest.

At Medina with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Ashland, Wadsworth, Akron, Marseene and intermediate points.

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

At Massillon with F. W. & C. R'y for Canton, Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Grafton with Cleveland & Canton R'y for points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairville & Northern R. R. for St. Clairville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R'y, for Cleveland Pittsburg, etc.

At Wheeling, with Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

J. M. HALL, Gen. Pass. Agt. M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect June 9, 1889.

GOING SOUTH	No. 1.	No. 7.	No. 5.	No. 13.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toledo	Ar 7	1 05	3 25	7 45
Oak Harbor	Ar 8 15	1 50	4 05	10 00
Fremont	8 40	2 20	4 35	
Clyde	9 22	2 55	5 17	No. 14
Bellevue	9 37	3 10	5 32	
Monroeville	Lv 9 55	3 15	5 50	2 05
Norwalk	10 10	3 32	6 05	2 17
Wellington	11 00	4 20	7 12	2 55
Creston	Ar 11 58	5 03	8 21	3 33
Orrville	Ar 12 20	5 35	8 55	4 05
	Lv 12 40	6 00	9 20	4 28
Massillon	1 20	6 46	10 06	5 09
Navarre	1 35	6 56	10 14	5 19
Valley Junction	1 45	7 05	10 23	5 28
New Cumberland	1 55	7 15	10 33	
Sherrodsville	2 15	7 35	10 53	6 00
Leesville	2 28	8 15	11 05	6 40
Bowerstown	Ar 2 50	8 35	11 30	7 00
	Lv			
Canal Dover	3 50			
New Comerstown	4 18			
Cambridge	4 24			
Macksburg	4 40			
Marietta	Ar 7 00			

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta	Lv 6 15	12 00		
Macksburg	7 15			
Cambridge	8 57	3 05		
New Comerstown	10 00	4 00		
Canal Dover	10 35	4 40		
Bowerstown	10 50	5 50	6 15	
Leesville	11 32	4 40	6 02	
Sherrodsville	11 05	4 05	6 30	
New Cumberland	11 52	4 25	6 22	
Valley Junction	pm 12 15	4 35	6 35	
Navarre	12 50	5 10	7 35	
Massillon	1 15	5 25	8 20	
Orrville	Ar 1 50	6 00	9 15	
Orrville	Lv 1 55	*6 35	9 30	No. 30
Creston	Lv 2 30	7 03	10 10	
Wellington	3 18	7 42	10 55	A. M.
Norwalk	4 05	8 30	11 40	2 30
Monroeville	4 18	8 40	11 50	3 42
Clyde	4 52	9 38	pm 12 15	5 55
Fremont	5 08	9 56	12 33	8 33
Toledo	Ar 6 30	*10 55	1 55	9 40

Train No. 8 runs to Monroeville only, but shows time of L. S. & M. S. R'y. No. 9 between Monroeville and Toledo, for accommodation of passengers. Train No. 8 leaves Toledo 7.45 p. m. carries passengers from Toledo only to points west of Kingsway. This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerston, connecting with the Pennsylvania system for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Powerston.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburg.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't. M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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Massillon Independent.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

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Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.00
Six Months	75
Three Months	50

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1889.

Attention, Republicans! Republican Primary.

By order of the Republican Central Committee a primary election will be held throughout Stark county, on Saturday, October 5th, at the usual polling places, to put in nomination persons as land appraisers.

The county is divided into districts, each township containing a district. The cities of Canton, Massillon and Alliance are divided into districts as follows:

Canton district No 1, comprises ward one; No. 2, wards two and three; No. 3, wards four and five; No. 4, wards six and seven.

Alliance district No. 1, comprises wards one, two and three; No. 2, wards four, five and six.

Massillon district No. 1, comprises wards one and two; No. 2, wards three and four.

Canton voters will vote in the west basement of the court house.

Where, as in some cases has been done, nominations for land appraiser has already been made, this order does not apply.

Candidates are requested to announce their names at once through the public prints.

THOMAS F. TURNER,
Chairman Central Committee.

HARRY B. WEBBER,
Secretary.

$4.
$4,000.
Fessler.
Sullivan.
Sourbeck.
Zintsmaster.
The Democratic party.

Republican treasurers are very good men to elect.

The second chapter in the Democratic shortage in Bethlehem township will be found in the news columns.

Commissioner Cappeller will be in the city to-night to settle the safety gate question. Let the city council look out for him.

The local campaign is getting delightfully warm. Mr. Charles Krider devoutly hopes that some of the ardor of some of the aspirants will soon subside.

Stark county has open arms for those who come here to live here and to work here. And it knows how to treat those who are attracted here by the glittering bauble of office.

The Sunday morning sermon of Bishop Hurst was a broad and scholarly effort. It was a rare treat as the rare product of a highly cultivated brain. And pity it is that there are not more Bishop Hursts.

Little Salem with its forty foot streets is to have an electric street railway. A company, with a capital of $100,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of constructing it.

Sherman township, Huron county, has a $4-$4,000 treasurer, a member of the Democratic executive committee, who is short $1.700 and who is now in jail. In Stark county it is "hush, say not a word!"

The Akron Republican succeeded the Akron Telegram on Tuesday. Thh Telegram was started as an independent daily paper about a year ago. The Republican has abundant capital behind it—Col. Conger being a large shareholder.

A Tuscarawas township Democrat of fifty years standing asks THE INDEPENDENT to inquire why out there no primary election for delegates to the county convention took place this summer. He is a true blue member of the party, who stands by his friends, and likes fair play.

The two crank candidates for the legislature on the Democratic ticket are going about the country putting their feet in their mouths with unparalleled dexterity. As a plain, homespun farmer remarked in this office, "give 'em enough rope and they'll elect the Republican ticket without giving that party any trouble whatever."

THE INDEPENDENT has seen so many compromises, back-downs and abatements of just claims in transactions of this sort, that it desires to repeat with renewed emphasis, that the city needs safety gates at Tremont, Main and Cherry streets, and they should be operated day and night. The Cherry street crossing is especially dangerous, as the view is obstructed.

The organ of the Stark county Democracy says of the registration law which affects Canton, "it will deprive a number of legal voters of the eleciive franchise" The statement is interesting. It discloses the real reason for the opposition of the paper that believes a lie to be an intellectual way of getting out of s difficulty to a law that never in this world troubled an honest citizen in the discharge of his functions as such.

It may be stated with the authority of those high in the councils of the East Ohio conference, and who are personally favorable to the Prohibition party, that that body did not endorse the political Prohibition party, and any effort to identify the two with each other is a weak and pettifogging desire to misinterpret. The majority of the ministers favor prohibition, but they are rational, and they favor any honorable means by which they can get prohibition, whether it comes through the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition or Greenback party.

In headlines constructed by the Canton News-Democrat, referring to the Methodist conference, the words occur: "The Dishonest and Suppressive INDEPENDENT—It Only Prints Such News as Will Help Itself." Under the circumstances the immodesty of quoting the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the conference, may be excused:

"Resolved, That the gentlemen of the press have placed us under great obligations by their full and most excellent reports of our proceedings."

[A lie is an intellectual method of meeting a difficulty.—Canton News-Democrat.]

The distinguished intellectuality of the Canton News-Democrat which prevents it from telling the truth caused it to enlarge editorially upon the lie that Bishop Hurst had espoused the Prohibition cause as such From the fact that the bishop favored prohibition with a small p as a principle, it jumped at the conclusion that instead of principle he meant party, and then dragged in the East Ohio conference after him. A few years ago some hundreds of thousands of citizens of Ohio voted for a constitutional amendment outlawing the saloon, but THE INDEPENDENT has no recollection that they were immediately labeled Prohibitionists.

DRESBACH'S DEMAGOGISM.

As the days and the hours roll on, THE INDEPENDENT becomes more thoroughly convinced that Edward Everett Dresbach, the ex-reverend carpet-bag candidate of Hamilton county now running on a Stark county ticket, is small potatoes and very few to the hill.

Like a country lawyer of the back woods school, he is moving through the townships of Stark, and stating for the misinformation of his hearers that George W. Wilhelm, as good a man as ever sat in the Capitol, voted against the bill to reduce the rate of railroad fare to two cents per mile. and he points to page of 830 of the House Journal to prove it.

He knows that in fact the impression he desires to convey is a lie, but he finds it an intellectual way of meeting the difficulty.

Let us consider Mr. Wilhelm's record on this measure. H. B. 139 was introduced by Mr. Haley, and after remaining in the hands of the committee for nearly two months, and after the square refusal of the committee to report it, Mr. Wilhelm was one of seven to vote to take that bill from the hands of the committee and discharge it from its further consideration Mr. Monnot did not vote on this question.

Page 623 of the Journal shows that the bill was reported back without recommendation. The bill came up for discussion and amendment a number of times thereafter, and on page 755 of the Journal it is recorded that:

"Mr. Reed moved to amend the instruction by adding the following at the end of line 19:

"'Provided, further, that all railroad companies are hereby prohibited from issuing passes over their respective roads, except that passes may be issued to the employes of railroad companies. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than $5,000 nor less than $1,000.'"

The yeas and nays being demanded on this amendment, there were 55 yeas, among them Mr. Wilhelm's vote. In the negative there were 24 votes, among them that of John E. Monnot, the self-constituted champion of the distressed and the oppressed. On page 756 Mr. Wilhelm is shown to have voted against the postponement of action on the bill. On page 757 it is shown that he voted for it on its passage.

Turning to page 817 the Journal shows that Mr. Wilhelm voted to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed, but it does not show what is very well known, that the reconsideration was at the earnest solicitation of the champions of the bill, who were not pleased with it, and desired to offer two amendments Mr. Monnot voted with Mr. Wilhelm.

On page 827 one of the amendments referred to appears. Before the second amendment was offered the previous question was moved (page 829) and further amendment was cut off. Mr. Wilhelm and Mr. Monnot both voted against this motion.

This put the bill in bad condition, very far from what it should have been, and on its final passage Mr. Wilhelm, who had voted for it in the first place, and who had shown himself a friend of the measure on every occasion. voted against it with 27 others, among them 9 who had voted for the bill on its first passage.

Partisan lines were not drawn in the measure, and Mr. Wilhelm's record on the question is as honorable as the day is long. He knows that what is good for his neighbor is good for himself, and he voted every time with a full sense of his responsibility.

The Neighborhood Press.

HE TOOK TO SPECULATION.

The case of Township Treasurer Zintzmaster, of Bethlehem township, Stark county, is worthy of study. Zintzmasmaster is a young man who was put forward and elected because of his precocity. He seems to have lost his head in consequence and imagined that he was destined to become another "Napoleon of Finance." He took to speculation as naturally as a duck takes to water and has been proved a defaulter in about $4,000 with two well developed cases of forgery thrown in to make matters interesting.—Akron Telegram.

IN A QUITE INTELLECTUAL WAY.

The Navarre Independent, * * * comes to hand this morning. It is dated Friday, September 27th. There is not a line in the paper about the reported defalcation of a school board treasurer, that all the Republican papers are so in convulsions about. The telegrams from Massillon and Canton, sent out by unreliable liars to such papers as the Cleveland Leader and Cincinnati Commercial Gazette have all represented the town of Navarre as all torn up over the affair. —Canton News-Democrat.

THEY ARE NOT ALL ALIKE.

There are Democrats and Democrats: and in the name of the great mass of the Democrats of Stark county, we ask the people not to judge them all from the manner of doing of the leaders who have tried to ignore, cover up and hide and deny a $4,500 defalcation, and repeated forgeries, to enable a treasurer to steal all he could get his hands on.—Canton Repository.

THE PROPER HOUR TO CLOSE.

We believe it only necessary for all business men to understand how practically unanimous opinion on on this subject is in Canton to insure not only the continuance of the present rules of the Business Association, but also to gradually prepare to get down to the 6 o'clock basis, for some seasons, if not all the year.—Canton Repository.

THIS IS PLEASANT.

Ministers and friends who expect to be present at the session of the East Ohio conference at Massillon this week need have no worriment over the subject of entertainment. That enterprising burg has a name for hospitality.—Canton News-Democrat.

BROKE MORTLAND'S BACK.

THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT says the machine selected the delegates to the senatorial convention held here Wednesday of last week. The machine was too much for Mortland's aspirations.—Carroll Republican.

THE SAME OLD TRICK.

Col. Poorman cannot find a Democrat who is willing to discuss state finances with him, yet the Democratic press continues to find fault with Republican management of them regardless of the fact.—Akron Beacon.

HE'S FELT ITS STING BEFORE.

Anthony Howells, of Massillon, has been nominated by the Democracy of the Stark-Carroll district for state senator. Anthony knows what it is to be defeated.—New Philadelphia Advocate.

IT LOOKS THIS WAY.

The Republicans will make a clean sweep in Stark county this year, as well as in the great state of Ohio.—Canton Repository.

"CATCH ON TO OUR STYLE"

Citizens!
Patriots!
Old soldiers! * * *—Canton News-Democrat.

A CRUEL STAB.

The political prevaricator of THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT is injuring that journal's fair name.—Canton News-Democrat.

All bilious disorders are soon cured with a few doses of Rinebarts pills; 1 a dose.

Call and examine our immense stock of baby shoes at J. D. Frank & Co.'s.

The cheapest place in town for boots and shoes is at J. D. Frank & Co.'s.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD

CAPTAIN FOLGER'S POLITICS.

His Father Says if the Captain is a Republican He is Not Aware of It.

The New York Evening Post gives Captain Folger a handsome "send off" in the following article which is copied from the issue of that Democratic paper of the 19th ult. On receiving The Post THE INDEPENDENT interviewed Mr. Folger as to his son's politics, and in reply to a question he said that in 1888 on his son's return from his first long cruise, happening to be at home on leave of absence, he prevailed on him to vote for General Grant for president, and which he thinks is the only vote his son ever cast, and he thinks also that his son, like most of the officers of army and navy, lets politics entirely alone. THE INDEPENDENT re-produces the article from the Evening Post with much satisfaction, Captain Folger being a native of this city:

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The best managed navy yard in the United States to-day is that at Washington. It has not always been so. At certain stages of history it has been a seat of political scandals and a sort of emergency hospital for the scum of Maryland and Virginia politics, wearing a double stigma of a partisan institution and of a spot where men could be taken care of who were not competent to keep their places in private employ in their own states. The reason why its employes were colonists was that bona fide residents of the District of Columbia, having no votes, could not have such valuable patronage wasted on them.

During the last administration Secretary Whitney, having an eye to business in the upbuilding of the new navy, put in charge of the ordnance shops at the yard Captain Folger, a young man who enjoys a reputation both in this country and in the Old World of being one of the best trained men in his profession, and possessed of marked executive ability. He is a Republican in politics, but that did not stand in his way with Secretary Whitney when his eminent qualifications were considered. The first thing Folger did was to lay off the foreman whom the secretary himself had put into the shops as his own choice. The man was not replaced, and the captain, though in naval nomenclature an inspector of ordnance, became his own foreman in addition to his general functions of oversight. Then he had a contest with a superintendent of construction who had been put in charge of the new shops which were in process of building. The man had strong backing, including the eminent Senator Gorman, but Folger simply insisted that he was not the man for the place and must go, and he went, the captain taking his duties also. Of course, these independent notions of the extent of his authority were distasteful to some of the people who came in contact with the young officer, but he bluntly declared that if they expected him to manage a political machine, they had made a mistake and had better get somebody else; and, as there was nobody else who could do his work so well, he was undisturbed.

The Republicans, meanwhile, enjoyed many a chuckle at the discomfiture of the Democratic bosses who attempted to rule over Folger and were themselves ridden over; and when the administration changed hands, they felt sure that Folger would prove just the right man in the right place. He did. He was even more valuable—not to the party, but to the public service—than had been anticipated. Gorman had succeeded in getting a number of his constituents into the gun-shops, and on the 5th of March the agitation to get rid of these men and substitute Republicans for them began. But Folger said no. He had never inquired the politics of any man whom he took on, and he had not allowed any man to stay when he proved incompetent. If a man was a good workman, it made no difference to him whether he was a German man, or a McComas man, or a nobody's man. Then the Republicans got angry, and appealed to Secretary Tracy; but the secretary simply answered that Captain Folger was in charge of the shops, and they would have to settle their questions with him. Recently the anti-Folger movement has become very strong indeed, and one Republican club in northeast Washington has sworn to have the captain's scalp within three months. The larger part of the time set has elapsed, but the coveted scalp is still where nature planted it. At the navy department there are rumors that the secretary, so far from having any sinister designs against the officer complained of, is thinking of creating a new and more appropriate title for him than Inspector of Ordnance. It will probably be Superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory.

Your correspondent, calling on Captain Folger to-day, found him in the center of a busy group of workmen, giving orders in a brisk, active way. When asked whether Secretary Tracy had yet paid any heed to the remonstrant resolutions passed by the Republicans dissatisfied with the management of the gun shops, he laughed and said that he had not, as far as heard from. 'I have 1,200 men under me here," said he, "with a pay roll of $60,000 or more per month. We are pushing our work with might and main, so as to fit out the new navy as fast as it is ready for its guns. Can I afford to be bothered with petty politics in running such a concern as this? No, sir; I am here to do my duty by the government, and when they can find some better man to fill my place, I am ready to step out. In fact, I do not hesitate to say that, if the Republicans of northeast Washington are so much stronger than I am in the good opinion of my chief as to be able to oust me, I hope they will. I have no fears of the future, and no favors to ask."

In the shops the various operations are going forward at a rate rarely or never known before. The men, though pushed for all the work there is in them, are contented, and well pleased with their treatment by Captain Folger. They say he is a strict disciplinarian; but he knows what he wants, insists on their doing it, and boldly refuses to let anything but the quality of a man's work affect his standing. The politicians hereabout are much interested in the warfare made upon the captain, as its results will be accepted as a precedent for the new secretary's policy in the management of the navy yards generally. Thus far Gen. Tracy has kept a very stiff backbone. The question is whether he will be able to resist the pressure to the end.

SPORTING NOTES.

Took First Money.

Contender No. 3355, standard bred, owned by H. E. Ginnock, of Canal Dover, took the sweepstakes in his class, at the Canton fair. His son, Douglass, took sweepstakes in the blooded stallion class, and his grandson, Harry D., owned by John Davis, of Massillon, took first money in the 2 and 3 year old races; also first in the roadster class.

The crowd at the Stark county fair grounds was treated Friday to quite a nice race not on the programme. It was a match for $100, one-half mile running, between Ed. J. Meyer's Wamba, and Mr. Little's, of Homeworth, O., horse, Harry West. Wamba won with ease. He afterwards gave an exhibition half-mile in 55½. The special race between Tom McCue's horse, Senator Crouse, record 2:29½, and Billy German, owned by O. Iseman, of Wheeling, W. Va., was won easily by Billy German, in two straight heats. Time, 2:39. Black Cloud, owned and driven by E. J. Meyer, in the exhibition one half mile heat, showed a 2:20 gait at the quarter pole, and finished in 1:16½.

WHERE THEY GO

BISHOP HURST MAKES HIS APPOINTMENTS

In the East Ohio Conference for the Coming Year—Here is the List.

Bishop Hurst announces the following list of appointments for the year 1889-90 in the East Ohio conference, thus completing the work of the fourteenth annual meeting of that body:

AKRON DISTRICT.
W. H. Rider, Presiding Elder.

Akron, First church	To be supplied.
" Second church	J. H. Conkle.
Bedford	J. F. Fisher
Bracevllle	S. Y. Kennedy
Bristolville	J. W. Robins
Canfield	E. S. Baker
Charlestown	J. E Hollister
Cuyahoga Falls	J. W. Carr
Deerfield	W. W. Webster
Edinburg	N. S. Stewart
Garrettsville	H. D. Stauffer
Hudson	To be supplied
Kent	G. W. Homnes and S. F. Minor
Leavittsburg	J. R. Hoover
Mantua	J. K. Shaffer
Mogadore	Jos. Hilgate
Mineral Ridge	C. H. Edwards
Nelson	W. G. Harper
Newton Falls	J. H. Harris
Peninsula	W. F. Smith
Pleasant Valley	H. N. Allen
Ravenna	Ezra Hingeley
Rootstown and Randolph	Jno. S. Hollingshead.
Tallmadge	M. C. Scott
Twinsburg	J. Q. A. Miller
Warren	Louis Paine
West Farmington	J. W. Moore
Windham	W. A. Davidson

W. H. Parson, chaplain U. S. army; member of Twinsburg quarterly conference.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT.
J. R. Meeks, Presiding Elder.
Postoffice, Barnesville, O.

Antioch	R. R. Finch
Armstrong	C. T. Petty
Barnesville	C. E. Manchester
" Circuit	Wm. Pereavy
Bealsville	Wash Darby
Bellaire	T. W. Lane
Belmont	W. R. Scott
Centerville	J. W. Eichar
Carrington	W. A. Rutledge
Fairview	J. C. Smith
Hannibal	L. L. Fisher
Henrysburg	S. P. Lloyd
Malaga	W. L. Leamon
Morristown	J. T. Morton
Powhatan	E. E. Bowers
Quaker City	C. M. Hoblett
St. Clairsville	J. H. Hollingshead
Somerton	J. T. Gamble
S. Bellaire	Samuel Collier
Washington	Geo. M. Wilson
Wegee	To be supplied
Winchester	J. D. Kane
Woodsfield	W. H. Pettit
Circuit	To be supplied

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.
W. L. Dixon, Presiding Elder.
Postoffice, Cambridge, O.

Berne	T. H. Bontig
Bethel	W. H. Pigott
Beverly	T. W. Anderson
Bristol	R. Davison
Byesville	B. F. Forsythe
Caldwell	Joseph Gledhill
Cambridge	S. Burt
Caywood	A. B. Williams
Chandlerville	W. B. Hollingshead
Cumberland	W. D. Starkey
Dexter City	S. F Johnston
Lower Salem	R B. Van Fossen
Masterton	M. F. Ramsberger
McConnellsville	H. M. Rader
Neeleysville	W. G. Walters
New Matamoras	A. W Gruber
Newport	Rob't W. Gardiner
Norwich	A. H. Keeler
Rural Dale	J. R. Hisson
Sarahsville	T. I. McRa
Senecaville	To be supplied
Stafford	Moris Floyd
Summerfield	Stephen Cummings

CANTON DISTRICT.
J. W, Toland, Presiding Elder.
Postoffice, Mount Union, O.

Alliance	G. B. Smith
CANTON:	
First Church	D. H. Muller
Canton Mission	J. G Slusser
Simpson Church	Welty Wilson
Carrollton	J. H. Starrett
Columbiana	H. A. Cobbledick
Damascus	A. W. Newlin
East Palestine	T. F. Phillips
Elkton	T. J. Baker
Franklin Square	W. D. Ewing
Greentown	H. H. Westwood
Hanoverton	S. Culp
Lectonia	J. R. Jacob
Malvern	J. L. Herron
Marlborough	To be supplied
Massillon	A. R. Chapman
Mechanicstown	Matthew Moses
Minerva	S. W. McClure
Mount Union	R. F. Keeler
New Cumberland	W. C. McAllister
New Franklin	A. R. Smith
New Lisbon	H. W. Kellogg
New Waterford	R. A. Herron
North Benton	To be supplied
Salem	E A. Simons
Sandyville	D. L. Clark
Waynesburg	I. C. Paugh

J. L. Shunk, professor in Mount Union college; member Mount Union Quarterly Conference.

T. P. Marsh, president Mount Union College; member of the Mount Union Quarterly Conference.

CLEVELAND DISTRICT
W. H. Haskell, Presiding Elder.
Post Office, Cleveland, O.

Bissells	Newell E. Hulbert
Burton	A. J. Hiatt
Chagrin Falls	E. J. Smith
Chardon	J. M. Keck
CLEVELAND:	
Asbury	J. B. Corey
Broadway Mission	E. D. Holtz
Central Church	B. F. Dimmick
Euclid Avenue	E. P. Edmonds
First Church	J. W. Campbell
Kinsman Street	Richard Morrow
Miles Park	John Wilson
Quincy Chapel	A. O. McKenry
Scovill Avenue	H. J. Smith
Superior Street	T. J. Kurtz
Woodland Avenue	To be supplied
Concord	J. W. Wilson
Geneva, First church	G. W. Gray
" Second church	W. A. Clark
Glenville	S. H. Tagg
Hampden	Robert Seers
Huntsberg	A. C. Sirdefield
Madison	E. E. Whittaker
Mayfield	H. F. Thompson
Mechanicsville	H J. Hunscher
Mentor,	J. J. Wallace
Nottingham	E. B. Wilson
Painesville	D. C. Osborne
Perry	S. M. Hickman
Saybrook	W. H. Seeley
Thompson	Austin Wilson
Warrensville	I. B. Goodrich
Weisbfield	B. W. Dewey
Willoughby	A. H. Domer

E. S. Gilletee, District Superintendent of American Bible Society; member of Central church, Cleveland, quarterly conference.

William Sampson, Superintendent of Children's Aid Society; member of First church, Cleveland, quarterly conference.

A. H. Norcross, President of Pittsburg Female College; member of Central church, Cleveland quarterly conference.

NEW PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.
R. H. Freshwater, Presiding Elder.
Postoffice, New Philadelphia.

Adamsville	David Davies
Cadiz	A. W. Butts
Centenary	J. J. Jackson
Coshocton	John I. Wilson
Deersville	R. S. Strahl
Dell Roy	D. H. Lee
Dennison	J S. Secrest
Dunlap	Luther Timberlake
Freeport	A. T. Copeland
Gilmore	H. M. Conoway
Gnadenhutten	D. A. Williams
Jewett	E R. Jones
Kimbolton	Harlan Appleton
Lexsville	F. L. Chalker
Moorfield	S. F. Wood
New Athens	L. S. Rader
New Philadelphia	J R. Keyes
Philadelphia Plains	S. F. Ross
Scio	D. W. Knight
Uhrichsville	J. M. Huston
West Lafayette	J. W. Satterthwaite
Sonora	N. C. Worthington

STEUBENVILLE DISTRICT.
Hervey Webb, Presiding Elder.
Postoffice, Steubenville, O.

Bloomfield	Jas. Walls
Bridgeport	J. H. Rogers
Bridgeport Circuit	A. J. Lane
East Liverpool:	
First church	W. H. Locke
Second church	W. S. Lockhart
East Springfield	M. J. Slutz
Harlem Springs	F. I. Swaney
Irish Land	G. W. Anderson
Martin's Ferry	I. S. Winters
Mingo	J. F. Huddleston
New Somerset	M. J. Ingram
Richmond	W. D. Stevens
Salineville	J K. Grimes
Smithfield	I. K. Rader
STEUBENVILLE:	
Finley and Alikana	J. O. Randall
First church	E. F. Edwards
Hameline	L. H. Stewart
Toronto	Jno. S Rutledge
Unionport	W. F. Lackey
Warrenton	Wilmot C. Meek
Wintersville	G. F Oliver
Wintersville	J. A. Rutledge

YOUNGSTOWN DISTRICT.
J. S. Youmans, Presiding Elder.
Postoffice, Young town, O.

Amboy	To be supplied
Andover	A. M. Billingsley
Ashtabula	John Brown
Colebrook	O. G. St. John
Conneaut	C. B Henthorne
Cort and	J. W. King
Dorset	J. D. Nolton
East Plymouth	W. E. Fetch
Girard	F. H. Armstrong
Greensburg	G. T. Humble
Gustavus	George Elliott
Hazelton	W. L. Askew
Hunbar	W. H. Dickerson
Jefferson	B. S. Jackson
Kelloggville	J. L. Dawson
Kingsville	J. H Merchant
Lowellville	J. E. Burt
Kinsman	A. R. Cutler
Niles	D. W. Chandler
North Bloomfield	D. C. Knowles
Orangeville	H. B. Edmunds
Orwell	J E. Garrett
Plymouth	
Polk	J A. Wright
Richmond	W. G. Harper
Rock Creek	B. C. Warner
Vienna	John Beetham
Windsor	N. C Grimes
Youngstown:	
Hemlock street	A C. Welch
Trinity church	A N. Craft
Wesley memorial	G. J. Bliss.

F. E Hershaw, E. A. Jester, Thomas Wood, G. T. Norris, T. H. Taylor, C. N. Church, Alfred Wells left without appointments, to attend some one of our schools.

Take
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
100
Doses
One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won for Hood's Sarsaparilla
Merit Wins a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independen Investigators.

The Gilliam Manufacturing Company will remain in Canton.

Even corrections, based upon anonymous notes, cannot be made.

Nearly all the local pulpits were occupied Sunday by visiting clergymen.

H. C. Baer has gone to Cleveland to engage stone and wood carvers for the C. M. Russell residence.

Master Workman Lewis Arrington is back from Colorado Springs, where he organized a union of glass workers.

Charles Falor and J. D. Smith went out with their guns Monday, and bagged twenty-two gray and fox squirrels.

A bundle of papers from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, indicates that that is about the present location of Law Shauf.

G. L. Albrecht will put a new plate glass front in his storeroom occupied by Marks Bros., the work to be commenced to-morrow.

A gold medal has been awarded to the Ohio commissioner of schools, for the exhibit of his department at the great Paris exposition.

Clarence Crooks, son of W. H. Crooks, had one of his hands badly squeezed while coupling cars on the C., L. & W. road Saturday evening.

General Gibson and Congressman Burton will open the campaign at Canal Fulton on Monday night. Massillon should have a delegation there.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, jr., and I. F. Mack, editor of the Sandusky Register, addressed 3,000 people in the tabernacle at Canton Friday night.

The Daughters of Veterans' social which was to have been held at the home of Miss Artie Otto on Tuesday evening, has been postponed.

"Senator" J. S. Coxey left for St. Louis, Monday, to witness the Southern Hotel stakes race for $10,000, in which his stallion, Acolyte, is entered.

G. L. Albrecht and Z. T. Shoemaker Friday sold the west end of their property, known as the Royer block, on West Main street, to R. Morgan.

A quail flew into one of the sleeping rooms of the Hotel Conrad during Saturday night, and was captured by Jim Emory and given to Ralph Drake.

The Democrats in the district composed of the third and fourth wards will decide between Mathias Ertle and Josiah Clutz as their candidate for land appraiser.

Whatever Jack Miller, West Brookfield's venerable agriculturist, raises, is the best. He took five products of his farm to the fair, and received five first premiums.

Mr. R. E. Hudson and twelve ladies, of Alliance, came over Friday to attend the meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, incidental to the Methodist conference.

P. F. Reed, who has been superintendent of the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company's plant for more than a year, has resigned his position to accept another at Hobark, Ind.

Ada Vogan, against whom stands the charge of petit larceny at the Yost residence in Massillon and grand larceny, has been brought back from the insane asylum. She will be tried.

Massillon Commandery No. 4, and Hanselmann Commandery No. 16, of Cincinnati, have been assigned for duty at Ohio headquarters at Washington, October 9, from 2 to 6 p. m.

The case of the State of Ohio vs. John Shertzer, of Massillon, charged with assault and battery, was disposed of in court Tuesday morning. He was sentenced to ten days in jail and fined the costs.—Canton Repository.

W. T. Hamilton, who has been the efficient day telegraph operator at the Ft. Wayne depot for six years, has been appointed agent and operator for the company at Lucas, O., and will enter upon the duties of his new position October 1.

Mr. A. Shorb, of West Tremont street, is meeting with great success in the cultivation of roses. He built his rose pits for pleasure, but now contemplates going into the business. A bunch of magnificent buds adorned an INDEPENDENT desk on Saturday.

In the Independent Company's west window there stands the architect's drawing of Grace chapel, the pretty little church about to be erected on Wellman street through the indefatigable efforts of the Rev. E. L. Kemp, rector of St. Timothy's. It gives a good idea of the handsome structure upon which work will at once commence.

The Rev. A. R. Chapman, who will soon assume his duties as pastor of the First M. E. Church, is one of the ablest men in the conference, always holding the best charges and for several years a presiding elder. He has been located for several years at Steubenville, and has been permitted to come to Massillon with great reluctance there. He is a tall, commanding man in appearance, and he will be warmly welcomed.

The Canton street railway has been sold to Akron capitalists for $125,000. C. Schweitzer and W. A. Lynch are the only Canton stockholders. F. A. Seiberling has been elected president. The Repository says: "Secretary Wilcox said about $150,000 would be spent in improving and extending the lines. Three or four miles of new track will be constructed in the spring, one line to go up Cherry to Third and then down Mahoning to the fair grounds."

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Amy Brown, of Toledo, is the guest of Miss Folger.

Miss Millie Krebs, of Canton, is visiting Miss Ida Pflug, South Erie street.

Mr. Herman Marks, of Massillon, and Miss Phoeba Block, of Cleveland, will be married on Tuesday, October 8.

Mr. A. H. Jacot, of New York, spent Sunday with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Masson, of Petersburg.

Miss Lottie Hankins, George R. Hankins, and Frank R. Huffman, have returned to school at Bethany college, West Virginia.

Mr. Geo. Kinne left Tuesday for Knoxville, Iowa, where his parents reside. It is rumored that Mrs Kinne will return with him.

Mrs. Will Lanser, nee Miss Orah Fiddler, and son, Jesse, of Cleveland, have returned home after a two weeks' visit with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Schafer and family, and the Misses Shanafelt, of Greentown, were the guests of Mrs. Eliza Bachtel, Sunday, to attend the Methodist conference.

Miss Claudie Harsh, of Wapakoneta, formerly of Carrollton, was married on Tuesday of this week to Mr. D. F. Reinoehl, of Massillon. Numerous friends here extend congratulations.—Carroll Chronicle.

Cards have been issued for the marriage of George Pollock to Miss Williams, at Boyd's, Md., October 17. Mr. Pollock is now in the postoffice department at Washington, his former home being North Lawrence.

The marriage of Leo Zimmerman, of Syracuse, N. Y., formerly a member of the Grand Army band of Canton, to Miss Emma Fals, of this city, took place at St. Joseph's church at 8 o'clock Thursday, by the Rev. John Thomas Cahill.

The Misses Lizzie and Alvia Waltz, of Cleveland, who are visiting at the residence of John Waltz, corner of Charles and West streets, were surprised by a party of about fifty friends Tuesday night. Dancing and refreshments filled the programme and a good time was had by those fortunate enough to be present.

Miss Emma Albrecht gave a pleasant progressive euchre party Wednesday, at her home on the corner of North and East streets, for her guests, the Misses Collins, of Medina. Miss Lulu Savidge won the first prize and Miss Mame Beatty carried off the prize of another sort. Dancing continued after encore had been abandoned.

In its description of the marriage of Mr. D. F. Reinoehl, of this city, to Miss Claudia Hersh, by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Miller, the Auglaize Republican says: "The wedding, though strictly private, was a very pleasant affair. The groom and officiating clergyman were classmates, graduating from Wittenberg college with the class of '79. Mr. Reinoehl is a highly esteemed member of the legal profession, while his bride is one of Wapakoneta's fairest and most intelligent ladies. The happy couple left on the early train on Tuesday for their home in Massillon. The congratulations and best wishes of a host of friends follow them to their new home."

AN ACTIVE SPIRIT

In the Conference—Elder J. W. Toland

One of the many rising spirits of the East Ohio conference, one who is expected to keep on moving upward in the future, as he has in the past, is J. W. Toland, D. D., presiding elder of this district. He was born in Carroll county, Ohio, October 22, 1847, but principally raised in and about New Philadelphia. He attended school at Harlem Springs college, Allegheny college, and finally graduated at Scio college. He is making a specialty of the Hebrew language, and is perhaps one of the best authorities in the country (so said by Dr. Buckley) on historical and modern evidence against ancient and modern superstition. He is said to be able to duplicate any trick of a modern spiritualist. He was called before the Boston Scientific Association to give evidence in such cases, which was said to be the most satisfactory given. He has risen at each appointment, by proving himself worthy of a better, and has always remained the full extent of the time limit of the church. He was a member of the last general conference. In 1887 he was made presiding elder of the Canton district, and has proved himself an efficient and industrious elder beloved by his preachers, and honored by the people. He volunteered in the Sixteenth regiment, O. V. I., in the late war, when but fourteen years of age, and was, with one exception, the youngest soldier who carried a gun among the Ohio troops. Rev. Toland re-enlisted in the Thirty-second Ohio, served, in all, three years, and was once wounded by a shell. He is the wit and wag of the conference, and usually gets his own way, especially if he can parry the logic of greater forces.

Wanted—Good agents to sell teas and coffee in and around Massillon. Good pay to the right party who can sell plenty of goods. Address The Standard Tea Co., 1025 Seventh Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.

Wanted—Everybody to know we have the largest and cheapest stock of boots and shoes in the city. Call and be convinced. J. D. Frank & Co.

Misses school shoes, heel and spring heel, $1 per pair at J. D. Frank & Co.'s.

$1.—$4,000.

ZINTSMASTER'S DEFALCATION. CONTINUED.

The Fly Young Democrat Resigns and Zintsmaster, Pere, Makes Good the Deficit—The Shortage Grows—Bethlehem's Trustees Hold a Star Chamber Session.

Alas, fair Bethlehem, not of Judea, but of Stark county!

Your fair name has been sadly tarnished, all on account of party fealty.

May the lesson taught cause you to see the error of your political ways and be the means of your conversion to the only true and living faith as indicated by the principles of the Republican party.

Anticipating some probable additional developments in the defalcation of Bethlehem township's progressive young Democratic treasurer, THE INDEPENDENT dispatched a representative to Navarre Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of garnering any obtainable new facts connected with the stupendous crookedness of the latest local aspirant for the title of "the Napoleon of Finance."

Knowing that the board of township trustees, composed of three Democrats, would hold a meeting at that time to take action upon the glowing irregularities of their money manipulator, the reporter first hunted up the place of meeting of that executive trio. It was discovered that the trustees had been convened in session with several members of the board of education in Justice Goshorn's office, and that the conference was strictly private—the representative of a Cleveland paper having been unceremoniously notified that his presence was not desired, as soon as his identity became known. It is apparent that star chamber tactics were resorted to solely for the purpose of preventing any further publicity of the scandalous and criminal acts of the guardian of their funds, their caution being plainly and correctly diagnosed as arising from fear as to the certain injury which will inure to their political party in the approaching election by the dissemination of the facts in the serious financial entanglement into which their juvenile money custodian had deliberately involved them.

However, as Sam Patch remarked, "some things can be done as well as others," and with little difficulty it was learned that further investigation has disclosed the fact that the actual shortage in the treasurer's accounts was $4,555 St instead of even $4,000, as first reported; that he had borrowed fifty dollars of Matt. Clemens to make up the $173 in cash which he exhibited to the school board upon their demand for a showing of the funds; and that Zintsmaster had sent his resignation to the trustees last Thursday and in connection therewith had kindly and considerately recommended as his successor Anthony Sisterhen a reputable merchant of the village, whom he defeated for the nomination for treasurer last spring.

The gentleman who imparted the information contained in the preceding paragraph also stated that Jacob Zintsmaster, the erring treasurer's father, appeared before the trustees for the purpose of correcting and covering any discrepancy in his son's method of bookkeeping. The respected old citizen tendered in settlement of the deficit $1,500 in cash and offered to give a mortgage on one of his farms for $3,000. The trustees decided that nothing except money or its readily convertible equivalent would be accepted, and the father was compelled to drive to Massillon and procure a certificate of deposit for the sum last stated.

Upon his return the total shortage was made good, and his son has probably escaped punishment under the law for his indisputable criminal acts. Jake Mentzer was tendered the appointment, but declined, and A. Sisterhen was then appointed to fill the vacancy, thus proving that although the Democratic trustees were compelled by public sentiment and a sense of duty to cause E. E. Zintsmaster's retirement from official position, yet their admiration for their youthful political compatriot was so great that they readily and cheerfully acquiesced in his suggestion regarding a successor.

A prominent business man of the village was asked whether the disclosures would have any effect upon the fall election, and the answer was that everything possible had been done to suppress the facts in the case and keep any reference to the matter out of the newspapers, the Democratic party leaders realizing that their county ticket would suffer therefrom; and, in the speaker's opinion, there wasn't any doubt but that it would cost Maudru, for treasurer, a great many votes in old Bethlehem, as taxpaying voters have learned from sad experience that it is unwise, and as a rule, unsafe, to entrust money in the hands of a Democrat.

An INDEPENDENT reporter found the village of Navarre in a state of considerable excitement on Tuesday. Groups of men upon the steps of the stores and at the postoffice were vigorously discussing the latest reports in the Zintsmaster affair. John Baker, a farmer, a neighbor of Jacob Zintsmaster, Monday morning presented the ex-treasurer's father for verification of signature a note for $225 endorsed by him. Zintsmaster at first refused to pay the note, denying first and last, the signature.

Baker forthwith prepared to journey to Canton to have the youthful financier apprehended, but desisted when a brother of Zintsmaster paid the amount of the note.

Jacob Leighley, a farmer living near the Zintsmasters, presented for payment at the same time a note for $150 endorsed by Zintsmaster, senior. It was pronounced a forgery but paid.

The straw that broke the camel's back was a note for $1,800, endorsed by Jacob Zintsmaster, that was presented Monday morning by a man whose name cannot be obtained, but he is a resident of Navarre. The brother and brother-in-law of the forger settled this by giving a fresh note, assuming the indebtedness after a violent protest and prolonged discussion.

Zintsmaster's store is closed to-day and the curtains are drawn.

Monday at 2 o'clock A. L. Carman, a liveryman, drove Zintsmaster to the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling station, a mile or two from town, where he boarded the north bound train an hour later. He bought no ticket and told no one where he was going.

To Matt Clemens he said that he was going away somewhere to go into business to begin life anew. The amounts which the young man made away with, no one knows how, while paid by his father and brothers, will be deducted from his patrimony—probably leaving him nothing, so that he will in reality be the loser.

His father is reported as saying that he considered the financial loss a mere bagatelle compared with the loss and ruin of his son's reputation. Following so closely upon the death of his wife, the grief of the aged father is infinitely augmented.

SAFETY GATES.

Railroad Commissioner Cappeller on a Tour of Inspection.

When W. S. Cappeller, the rotund and good-humored commissioner of railroads, emerged from the Hotel Conrad dining room on Tuesday, he was confronted by the greater part of the city council and Solicitor Young, who buried him beneath an avalanche of maps, petitions and resolutions, then dug him out and drove him to the scene of the dangerous crossings at Tremont, Main and Cherry streets, for which safety gates are desired. Mr. Cappeller has visited half a dozen points in Northern Ohio, and judging from his orders, he is inclined to deal justly by the railroads, at the same time insisting upon a due regard for the public safety. As he says, "the State of Ohio cannot afford to have it said that it yielded to popular clamor without also hearing the other side. In your case, I shall carefully examine the ground, and consider the documents. I shall then notify the railroads that the petitions for gates are on file, under the new law, and appoint a date within which they must show cause why the gates should not be ordered. Then, of course, I shall determine that course which commends itself to my judgment."

When asked as to his personal convictions, Mr. Cappeller properly parried the question, but the impression left with all who were with him was that he would pass favorably upon the request of the city council, the west end farmers and the citizens at large.

HE DECAMPED.

Professor Granger Skips Out to the Future Peace of His Creditors.

"Prof. Granger," the physchological artist announced for three appearences at the People's hall, disappeared yesterday sometime, before giving his third exhibition, leaving a number of small creditors to mourn his departure.

The professor's mesmeric entertainments were not successful either artistically or financially. It is alleged by those who pretend to know that the professor, who ran a "cycloruma" this summer, had never hypnotized anybody until he came to Massillon. His subjects here were mercenary—so mercenary that when he offered one lad a dollar to yield to the influence, and compromised on a payment of twenty-five cents, the boy got mad and exposed the learned man's secret. It is probable that Prof. Granger decided to leave town when the mayor sent word that he must pay a license. He waited on his honor, and argued with much wisdom and many words that his were scientific lectures, intended to benefit mankind, and that he simply charged a nominal fee to defray expenses. The mayor replied that it might all be, but according to his books mesmerism was not a fixed science, and he even ventured to question the philanthropic motives of the lecturer. The professor thought that Massillon had a very barbaric executive, and concluded to quietly steal away to parts unknown.

The Missing Treasurer.

There is little more to be told in the case of young Zintsmaster, the Democratic treasurer of Bethlehem township, whose defalcations and forgeries have startled Stark county from end to end. It transpires that the Young Men's Democratic Club of Navarre is short $18 50, as he was also custodian of its funds. Other notes are confidently expected to turn up upon which he has forged a signature. His whereabouts still remains unknown.

Sixty Years Ago.

Perhaps the "oldest citizen" who reads THE INDEPENDENT can shed some light on the subject of this letter, addressed to the postmaster:

SHELBY, O., Sept. 25, 1889.

SIR:—About sixty years ago there was a lady fell in the Tuscarawas river, and was rescued by a teamster. Do you know of the circumstance? If so, can you tell me if the lady still lives and in what situation she now is? By answering the above you will confer a favor. Respectfully, D. JAQUES.

The Tables Turning.

ROME, Oct. 1.—The Pope has appointed Cardinal Gibbon. Archbishop Riordan and another Western bishop to investigate affairs under Bishop Gilmour in the diocese of Cleveland, O. The state of things in the archdiocese of New York is unsatisfactory, too. Dr. Corrigan has been summoned to Rome.

Wm. Roberts, M. D., physician to the Manchester, Eng., infirmary and lunatic hospital, professor of medicine in Owen's college, says: "The attention of the patient is awakened some months, or it may be years, after advanced kidney disease exists." If you think it unwise to take further chances take Warner's Safe Cure before the malady becomes any further advanced.

Ladies have your dresses dyed, either made up or apart at Thebaud Bros.' French Steam Cleaning and Dying Works, office 209 Erie street, cor. Euclid avenue, Cleveland. Send for pamphlet and price list. Also, gentlemen's coats, pants and vests dyed in a superior manner. Charges are very low. 16 t4

If you have a hard foot to fit go to J. D. Frank & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wm. Henry Goodyear's Illustrated Lectures on Art.

The first of these lectures will be delivered in the Presbyterian chapel on Saturday evening, October 5th, commencing at 8 o'clock. The remaining lectures so follow on each succeeding Saturday. Title of first lecture, "Historical Development of Greek Art." Tickets, $1 for the course of four lectures.

The Lecture Course.

The People's lecture course, fourth season, has the following programme: Col. Russell H. Conwell, "A Jolly Earthquake," November 5; Robert Nourse, "John and Jonathan," November 29; Edward Fabian, "Song and Reading," January 14; George E. Little, "Chalk Talk," February 3; Col. L. F. Copeland, "Mistakes of Life," February 20; Chas. F. Underhill, "Reading," March 6.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. D., 181 Pearl street, New York.

It Won't Bake Bread.—In other words, Hood's Sarsaparilla will not show impossibilities. Its proprietors tell plainly what it has done, submit proofs of its sources of unsolicited origin, and ask you frankly if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused by impure blood or low state of the system, to try it. If it's a sarsaparilla. The experience of others is sufficient assurance that you will not be disappointed in the result.

Fearful and Wonderful.

The Bible says, "man is fearfully and wonderfully made." But physiologists all concede that the most wonderful portion of man is the nervous system. In it are located the seats of life and mind, and the control of all the bodily organs. When the nerves are destroyed the part is paralyzed. The flesh, blood and bones are as nothing to it. Derangement of the brain or nerves are causes of headache, fits, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, sexual weakness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, cold hands and feet. A free trial bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine—the latest and most successful cure for all these diseases, may be had at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

How's This.

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
E. H. VAN HOESEN, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Warner's Safe Cure removes headache, dizziness, nausea and convulsions. Why? Because these troubles are symptoms of malaria and blood poisoning. Reynolds's "System of Medicine" says of the most common of these symptoms: "They generally begin most usually with headache and vomiting, followed by heaviness, indifference and somnolence, succeeded by general convulsions and coma."

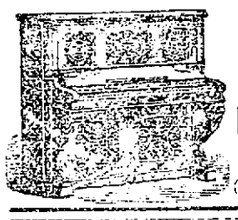
CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.



A. T. HARMAN,

—DEALER IN—

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

NO. 2 EAST MAIN STREET, Massillon, O.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere

THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Money was again stringent, at one time call loans being as high as 9% per cent. Toward the close the market eased up and the final rate was 3 per cent.

Exchange closed [illegible] for posted rates; actual rates, $4.83@4.83½ for sixty-day bills and $4.87½@4.88 for demand.

Government bonds closed steady; currency 6s, 1.15 bid; 4s coupon, 1.27 bid; 4½s do, 1.09½ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 1.09½ bid; do sinking funds, 1.15 bid; centrals, [illegible] bid.

State bonds closed dull.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, [illegible]; No. 3, [illegible]; lower, [illegible]; market weak.

CORN—No. 2, [illegible]; No. 3, [illegible]; lower, [illegible]; market weak.

OATS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

Pittsburg Markets.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.

BUTTER—Creamery, Elgin, [illegible]; do, 25@26c; Pennsylvania packed, 20@21c; country rolls, [illegible].

CHEESE—Ohio, 10@11c; New York, 11@12c; limburger, [illegible]; domestic swiss, [illegible].

EGGS—[illegible] per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRUITS—Apples, $1.50@2.00 per barrel; [illegible]; peaches, [illegible] per bushel box; grapes, Concords, [illegible] per pound; [illegible]; Delawares, [illegible]; Niagaras, [illegible]; pears, $1.00@1.50 per bushel; quinces, [illegible]; cranberries, [illegible] per bushel box; [illegible] per bushel box.

POULTRY—Live spring chickens, [illegible] per pair; old, 60@70c per pair.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, $1.25@1.30 per bushel; [illegible]; onions, home grown, $1.00@1.25 per bushel; wax beans, [illegible] per bushel; cucumbers, 75c@$1.00 per dozen; cabbages, $1.25@1.50 per [illegible]; [illegible] dozen; southern sweet potatoes, $2.75@3.00 per barrel, $1.25.

WHEAT—New No. 2 red, [illegible]; No. 3, 78@79c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 27@27½c; extra No. 3, 26@26½c; mixed, 22@25c.

FLOUR—Jobbing prices—Fancy winter and spring patents, $5.00@5.50; winter straights, $4.75@4.85; clear winter, $4.40@4.65; straight XXXX bakers, $3.90@4.15; rye flour, $3.50@3.75.

HAY—Baled timothy, choice, $14.00@14.50 per ton; No. 1 do, $12.50@13.00; No. 2 do, $11.00@11.50; loose from wagon, $11.00@12.00, according to quality; No. 1 upland prairie, $8.00@8.50; No. 2, $7.00@7.50; packing do, $5.00@5.50.

East Liberty Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Oct. 3.

CATTLE—Receipts, 120 head; shipments, 1,020 head; market dull; prime, [illegible]; fair to good, $3.25@4.00; good feeders, $3.75@3.85; stockers, $2.00@2.50; common, $1.50@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 2,700 head; market fair; best light Yorkers, $4.80@4.90; fair light Yorkers, $4.60@4.75; medium and light Philadelphias, $4.65@4.75.

The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to-day, October 4:

Old Wheat, per bu	77
New Wheat	77
Oats " "	26
Corn " "	86
Potatoes per bu	45
Butter per lb	16
Eggs per doz	16

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The World-renowned German Oculist, Aurist and Optician,

DR. MORITZ SALM

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, O Oct. 10th.

SAVED FROM DEATH BY DR. SALM. AN AWFUL CASE OF CATARRH.

In February last I began treatment with Dr. Salm, of the Columbia Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary of Columbus for catarrh and affection of the lungs. Before I went to him, I could hardly obtain a night's rest, caused by coughing and distressing feelings in chest, and choking sensation. I had a great deal of pain in the head, my complexion became sallow and I was greatly emaciated, always felt tired and had lost my energy. Now after five months treatment I am a different man, can do a good day's farm work. I have a good appetite, good color, my cough has almost entirely left me and never awakes me at night any more. In fact I am well satisfied with the result of treatment obtained from Dr. Salm.

J. H. HILL.
Newcomerstown, O., July 5, 1889.

RINGING IN THE HEAD, DEAFNESS, THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE, ALL CAUSED BY CATARRH. CURED BY DR. SALM.

Nine months ago I began treatment with Dr. M. Salm, of Columbus, for catarrh, ringing in the head, partial deafness, throat and chest trouble and general debility. I am now a new man, and with the exception of an occasional slight ringing in the ear, I am as hearty as any man. My catarrh has passed away, can hear very actively, have no more hawking and spitting, no more coughing or pain in the chest and head. I had been suffering for eight years, with all the miserable symptoms attending this disease, and now consider myself entirely cured.

ISRAEL SHAFFER, Age 49.
New Cumberland, O., July 5, 1889.

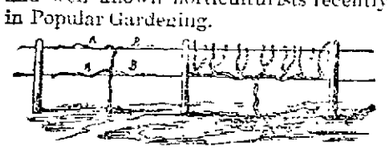
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

IN THE INTEREST OF GARDENING AND FRUIT GROWING.

Girdling the Grape Vine for Commercial Gains—Shall It Be Done?—What Leading Horticulturists Have to Say on This Important Subject.

A question which is being agitated wherever the vine grows—"Shall the vine be girdled for commercial gains?"—was answered by a number of successful and well known horticulturists recently in Popular Gardening.



TRAINING THE VINE FOR GIRDLING.

As to the ethics of the matter, Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, Col. Pearson, of New Jersey, and Professor Maynard, of Massachusetts, do not see any objection to the exhibition and sale of fruit from girdled trees, although such fruit when placed on exhibition at fairs, etc., with fruit grown in the ordinary way, should be shown and described as artificially produced, and not compete with the ordinary vine product.

Mr. E. Williams, of New Jersey, is not in favor of girdling vines. He does not consider the fruit grown from such vines as "honest," it, in his opinion, being deficient in flavor, although handsome in appearance. He is emphatic in his disapproval of allowing such fruit to be shown at exhibitions in competition with other grapes.

All admit that girdling produces early maturity and increases the size of the fruit to a marked degree. As to the after effects of girdling on the vine, William T. Strong, of Massachusetts, thinks it unquestionably injurious, but that, by the renewal system practiced, it may be followed for years on the grape with slight injury to the vine and with advantage to some of the late varieties. On this point, Mr. Williams says that the after effect on the vine is not detrimental, as those who practice it generally know enough to remove the wood operated upon, and retain enough in its natural condition for future fruitfulness.

Professor Maynard reports the following results from many experiments made to test the value of girdling in a scientific and economic way: No injury has been detected to the vines. The time of ripening is hastened by one or two weeks. Careful sugar tests show no injury to the quality of the fruit. The fruit is much larger and sells for a higher price than that ordinarily grown. The best time to perform the work is early in July or soon after the setting of the fruit. For reasons of economy of the forces of the vine, only a part of the cane of each vine should be girdled and only those that are to be cut away. Annual arms should be grown for the purpose of girdling to bear the fruit, and a few unbearing ones fruit for spurs to produce the canes for next year's girdling. The best results were obtained when the ring of bark taken out was from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch wide, according to the size of the cane girdled. Good results were obtained when wires were twisted about the canes, but only when twisted very hard with pincers. For this purpose about No. 20 annealed was used and the work done late in June.

In Professor Maynard's practice the most satisfactory plan has proven to be where one cane is allowed to grow ungirdled on one side of the vine, but not permitted to grow fruit, while the cane of the previous year has been girdled and is producing fruit. In our reprint from the authority quoted, A represents the cane that is to bear the fruit, while B is the spur made by cutting the girdled cane off. The girdle should be made three or four buds from the main cane or arm so as to insure enough good buds for a good cane. After fruiting the girdled cane is cut back to a spur, and the opposite cane is allowed to bear. The wire must be twisted so as to almost cut into the wood, and if the vine is growing slowly, no very marked results will follow, but if they are growing very fast, or if the wire is given about all the twist it will bear without breaking, it will be found almost as effectual as the knife.

An Easy Way to Grow Pansies.

Sow the seed in carefully prepared soil about July 1; prick out singly when the plants have made two or three leaves in the same bed, about Oct. 1 remove to the frame, which should be in a sunny, protected place. The soil should be a heavy loam, well rotted turf being preferable. Set the plants three inches apart each way, and water thoroughly when set. Upon the approach of heavy frosts put on the sash; take it off at all other times. When winter fairly sets in protect the frames from cold by newly fallen leaves, which should be, say six inches deep, all around the frame for the space of two feet: then a good heavy straw or other mat thrown over the sash will protect the plants through the winter. On sunny days remove the mat and give the plants all the air possible without freezing. By March 1 the frame will be filled with flowers and a fine stock of plants for bedding out will be secured, according to a correspondent in American Garden who has tried it.

Layering Rose Bushes.

A writer in Vick's Floral Monthly says: I have found the layering method one of the best for increasing the plants. My way is to take a shoot of young wood, make an incision in the bark of the under side, crack up gently without injury to the bark on the upper side and peg into a tin can previously prepared by having the bottom melted out, the can reversed with the loose lid for a bottom. A slot being cut in the top an inch and a half long, bent over, then filled with proper soil and sunk immediately under the shoot to be pegged down, the shoot entering the opening made in the side of the can. July is a good time for this. By fall the shoot will be well rooted and can then be cut loose from the parent plant, and lifted out in the can without disturbance. I rarely fail in this manner of propagating.

MAKING CIDER VINEGAR.

Timely Suggestions Based on Experience and Observation.

Many of our large orchardists use the entire product of their orchards, that is not desirable as fruit, in making vinegar. The agricultural editor of The New York World tells how this is done. As soon as enough apples have fallen to furnish a supply, these are ground up in any kind of a cider mill and the juice may be pressed out at once and be left to ferment and sour, but it is better to keep the pomace in open vats or casks until it has thoroughly fermented, when the juice will be more easily and completely separated from the pomace than if pressed at the time of grinding.

After the pressing is over the sour liquor is put into open casks to settle and is afterwards racked off into barrels not quite full, leaving the sediment in the bottom of the casks. To get the benefit of the warm fall weather these barrels should stand out in the sun, but be covered with loose boards to protect the cooperage. On the advent of cold weather the barrels ought to be removed into the vinegar house, where there should be a stove or some good arrangement for warming the house that will keep up a mild and even temperature through the winter. Many who have no such convenience put the barrels into their cellars to prevent freezing and bring them out again in the spring; but when the liquor can be kept above ground and in a warm and dry atmosphere the souring process will go on much better.

Experience has shown that keeping the liquor in packages of barrel size will secure the desired acidity sooner and better than when stored in large open tanks. Throughout the whole process, until the vinegar is made and no greater acidity is desired, the barrels should remain unbunged, with a small piece of netting tacked over the bunghole to keep out insects. The barrels should be iron hooped and be kept thoroughly well painted.

Some dilution is often necessary in the manufacture, as, where there is an excess of saccharine matter in the juice, it will be too slow in turning to the acid condition without a proper addition of water. All the varieties of summer, fall and winter apples may be used together indiscriminately in making vinegar. During the process the chemical changes eliminate from the juice everything that could identify it as the product of any particular variety.

Making vinegar by the natural process will require at least one year, but it will continue to grow stronger and better the longer it is kept. In the first stage of the making the sugar in the juice is turned by fermentation into alcohol and carbonic acid. The acid, being a gas, bubbles to the surface and escapes, while the alcohol is retained. The richer the juice is in the sugar the more alcohol it will contain after fermentation. To make vinegar the alcohol is changed by oxidation into acetic acid, and when this is accomplished the vinegar is made. But when alcohol exists in liquids in large proportions it will hinder or entirely prevent its own change into acetic acid. Thus, when a small amount of water is added to whisky it simply weakens the proof, while if the amount is large the whole will turn to vinegar.

So apple juice too rich in sugar may remain after fermentation in the condition of hard cider for years, unless it is diluted with water, for the reason that it contains too much alcohol for a speedy change. Making vinegar may be hastened by running it slowly in a small stream from one barrel to another a few feet distant, exposing it more fully in its divided form to the action of the atmosphere, or by trickling it down through beach chips, shavings or corn cobs saturated with old vinegar, or by the addition of a gallon or two of strong vinegar to each barrel of cider.

Sheep and Calves in the Corn Fields.

Weeds are likely to escape in the latter cultivation of the corn and other weeds spring up after cultivation is ended. It is these weeds which foul the land for future years. The weeds in the corn field are neglected during the hurry of grain and hay harvest, threshing, hauling manure and preparing the ground for wheat. But even better than is the scythe, says The American Agriculturist, are the sheep. Let them have the run of the corn fields during the autumn. They like the shade of the rows. They will nibble off the lower blades of the corn, but this is in no wise an injury to the crop. The sheep will also find every weed and bunch of grass. Their scent is sharp, and they will discover weeds that would be overlooked. There are very few weeds indeed that will not be cropped by sheep, especially by the Merino breed; they crop so close to the ground that the weeds will hardly start again. The spring calves, if not too strong, may well be put with the sheep. Unless unusually large, they will not damage the corn and will get considerable feed which would otherwise be wasted.

A Chicken Cholera Cure.

According to Southern Farmer the negroes all over Georgia, and we are informed all over the south, saturate corn whole corn, in kerosene oil and feed to flocks of fowls when cholera is prevalent. We are told that this is an effectual cure of the disease, and preventive of contagion.

Timely Suggestions.

The question as to early or late sowing of grain has never been settled, although the majority of farmers sow early.

Progressive farmers are generally agreed on the superiority of drilling in grain seeds over sowing in broadcast.

Now is the time to plant spring flowering bulbs, such as tulips, hyacinths, crocus, narcissus and the like.

The honey crop is a poor one in most sections, owing to the results of heavy and continuous rains.

Asparagus plants may be set out either in autumn, after they have ceased to grow, or in the spring.

Several weeks should elapse between the sowing of grain and of the grass seeds.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., CHICAGO, ILL.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.

The saddest bit of news awaiting the checker editor on his return home from a vacation which was spent at Block Island was that of the death of Miles G. Merry, of Lonsdale, this State. His demise, at the age of 59, occurred on Friday, September 6. Mr. Merry's skill, says the Woonsocket Reporter, as a player was well known to the older players throughout the world, and he was beloved by all his intimate acquaintances. Among his intimate friends were the late R. E. Bowen, of Millbury, and the late Asa Barthett. These were frequent visitors at his farm in Lonsdale, and many a hundred games were closely contested between these worthies, occasionally regaling themselves with the famous cider and apples of their genial host. He will be sadly missed at the rooms of the Providence Checker Club, where he was a frequent and welcome visitor.

We are pleased to announce that we have received an excellent photograph of Mr. Erastus Huntington, of Kelly's Island, O., who is an occasional contributor to this department, and also one of the best judges of the noble game in his State as well as a good player.

KELLY WON THE MATCH.

The Kelly vs. Davis match which occurred at Manitoba, Can., for fifty side was won by Mr. Kelly, the score at the close being: Kelly, 5; Davis, 4; drawn, 13. Mr. Kelly allowed Mr. Davis $40 for expenses. Mr. Kelly, in addition to the above news, writes: "I am in splendid form, and am very anxious to get on a match with Mr. Fleming. I have, as you are aware, claimed the championship of British North America, but that does not satisfy me as much as an opportunity to defeat Fleming would.

The Newcastle Weekly Chronicle has started a problem tourney. Some of our readers ought to capture first prize.

NOTES AND CRITICISMS.

Mr. D. C. Calvert offers the following as a correction to Game No. 198, which was played between Messrs. Wyllie and Lee. At the forty-second move the position is: Black—1, 3, 8, 9, 13, King, 31. White—15, 18, 21, 24, 30, King, 2. White to move and draw:

15..10	8..3 (a)	6..13	18..14	21..17	
31..27	24..15	17..23	2..26	Drawn	
2..6	15..22				

Variation 1.

27..23	23..7	3..14	1..6	6..10	
6..2	2..4	7..10	30..23	W. wins	

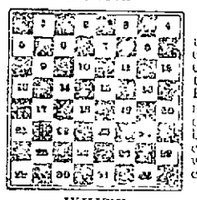
In Mr. Labadie's play (says Mr. D. C. Calvert) on Position No. 135, Variation (c) at fifteenth move and Var. at (a): At fifteenth move the position is: Black Kings 17, 25. White—6, 24. King 3 for 4-9 go 6-1, 14-18, 7-10, 10-15, 20-24, 6-1, and wins win. Also at the sixth move of Variation (d) for 25-11 go 15-10 and I think a draw possible by the tactics given by Sturges in his position No. 130 in Janvier's Edition.—Calvert.

Mr. Pancoast, I think, slips a win in his play on position No. 134. At the seventeenth move of his play the men are on Black—18, Kings 20, 31, 32. White 17, Kings 14, 22, 26 for 32-27 move 26-23 and draw, but for 21-17 at sixteenth move 26-23 will crack this.—Calvert.

Our critics W. C. Belden, Zach Brogan and T. Irwin sent us a white win on Percy M. Brady's position which is formed from Game No. 192.

Mr. Zach Brogan writes: "In Game No. 193 at twenty-second move, you ask what would be the result of 25-22. For fear that no one else would answer, I would say that 25-22, 17-26, 30-19, 24-15, 9-14, 23-18, 14-17, 26-23, 17-22, 24-19, 23-7, 10-14, 7-10, 32-27, 22-18, 19-15, 10-14, 16-7, 15-22, 7-2 would draw easily."

BLACK.



WHITE.

REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart: play over some of the games below given, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it! Blacks always move first.

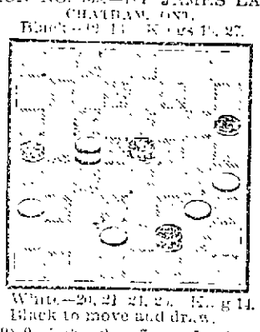
LAIRD AND LADY CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor: In your issue of September 14 appears a letter from Mr. W. C. Belden in which he questions the sanity of my offer to play him for fifty dollars a side on Problem No. 115 by me.

He also offers to give me five dollars if I can show a round draw on said problem. You are aware, Mr. Editor, that I sent you some twenty-five or thirty variations on the above to prove my asserted draw. Mr. Belden now suggests one other line, which I omitted, viz., the 30-26 play and 8 to 21-17 line. I previously sent you proved that to be a draw. He now comes forward with a five-dollar prize that I can not draw his last. If the following demonstrates that it knocks his last play out then I am send on his California gold to James Labadie.

POSITION NO. 139.—BY JAMES LABADIE, CHATHAM, ONT.

Black—2, 11, 15, 19, 24, 27.



White—20, 21, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32.
Black to move and draw.

15..11 (*a)	9..5	1..6	25..29	5..1	24..28
6..9(c)	22..18	14..9(d)	32..28	1..10	
27..31	13..9	27..32	21..10	12..16	
21..14	18..23	9..5	28..24	Drawn.	
31..22	5..6	15..11	6..10	?	

(*) Corrects Mr. W. C. Belden.

Variation 1.

24..20	23..18	13..15	15..11	5..1	
15..6	31..27	25..22	12..16	6..2	
21..14	27..32(b)	14..9	9..5	Drawn	
25..31	6..2	22..18	2..6		

Variation A.

24..20	23..18	1..6	8..11	7..2	
15..6	31..27	6..1	5..2	11..15	
21..14	27..32(b)	14..9	9..5	Drawn	
25..31	6..2	22..18	2..6	See Var. 5	

Variation B.

23..18	14..9	5..1	13..9	or	
25..22	6..14	18..23	2..7	15..18	
17..13	9..5	1..6	9..5	Drawn	
22..18	10..17	21..25	11..15		

Variation 2.

5..9	5..9	9..5	11..9	18..23	
17..14	22..25	5..9	18..23	Drawn	
18..17	5..1	12..16	5..10	W. wins	
14..9	25..29	15..11	16..19		
17..21	1..5	7..10	27..24		

(a) Corrects variation 1, Game 193, when 24-20 is played.
(b) If 2-7 then 25-21 wins.
(c) 2-7 or 31-26 also loses.
(d) 9-26 loses.
(e) 15-11 loses.

Girls Saved by a Dog.

Last Sunday Miss Susie Feney, of Strawberry valley, and Miss Jessie Martin, of Oroville, who was visiting her, accompanied by an English mastiff, went into an adjacent wood in search of ferns. While seated on a log in an isolated part of the forest, quite a distance from their home, they were approached by a cinnamon bear. At sight of their visitor the young ladies started to run toward home, screaming at the top of their voices and followed by the bear. The mastiff was not afraid, and caught hold of the bear by the neck. A desperate struggle took place until two of Miss Feney's brothers arrived and shot the bear. The dog was so badly mangled that he will probably die.—Marysville Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Railroad Robbers Plead Guilty.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 28.—Fisher and Nary, charged with robbing the Rio Grande express at Thomson Springs, Utah, several weeks ago, pleaded guilty to-day and were sentenced to the penitentiary.

LONGFELLOW'S MAIDEN,

who is—

"Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!"

is a type of thousands of young girls who are emerging from the chrysalis stage of their existence, as they enter upon their "teens." Nervous, excitable, irritable, stirred by strange, unknowable forces within them, each a mystery unto herself, our girls need the tenderest care, the most loving, patient oversight, and the aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, to safely carry them through this critical period, during which, in too many lives, alas, are sown the seeds of distressing forms of diseases peculiar to the female sex. But this boon to womankind will prevent all such diseases, or cure them if they have already seized a victim. Woman owes it to herself, to her family, and to her social station, to be well and strong. Let her then not neglect the sure means of cure. "Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. Sold by druggists; $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

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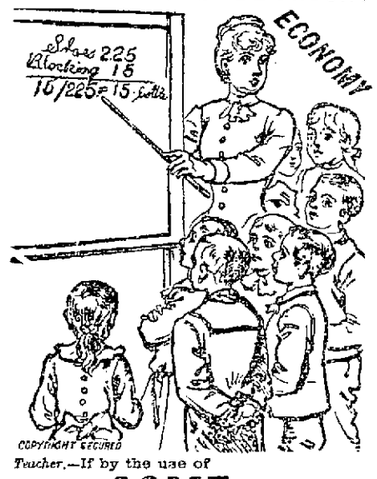
CHILDREN SHOULD BE TAUGHT



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you save one pair of Shoes a year, and a bottle at 15 cents lasts three months, for how many years blacking will one year's saving in Shoe leather pay?

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I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.
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At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.
5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward.
Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy.
A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county, O.
Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.
Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.
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THEY MAKE THEIR ANNUAL REPORT TO SECRETARY NOBLE.

The Report Says That Polygamy is Not Openly Practiced, but Yet Secretly Carried on and Taught in the Schools. The Objections Raised to Having it Admitted as a State—Recommendations Made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The annual report of the Utah commission has been received by Secretary Noble. This commission, under authority of congress, has general supervision of the elections in the territory and is particularly entrusted with the enforcement of the "Edmunds-Tucker" act in regard to polygamy. Acting under the power conferred the commission in its report says that they appointed on Nov. 3, 1888, a canvassing board of five reputable citizens, three of whom were Gentiles and two of whom were Mormons. This board made a return of the votes cast for delegate to congress and found that John T. Caine, Mormon, had received 10,127 votes; R. N. Baskin, 3,484 votes, and S. R. Thurman, 511. Caine was therefore given a certificate of election to congress. With but one exception the report states there was no charge of fraud in the conduct of the election. The commission, the report continues to say, has followed in the footsteps of the first Utah commission, which recognized the fact that congress, in creating it, desired it to use its best endeavors to wipe out and extinguish polygamy and as far as possible all polygamous influences and tendencies. In obedience to this object the commission, in appointing registers of election, selected when possible those belonging to the non-Mormon element, always appointing a majority of the judges of election—two out of three—from the Gentile class. In some places, however, there were no Gentiles to fill the positions, and in these cases Mormons were appointed.

This course, the report says, has had the effect of decreasing the Mormon vote. Touching the question of polygamy, the report says: "Polygamy is not at the present time openly practiced, except perhaps in a few remote and out-of-the-way places, but the non-Mormon element insists that plural marriages are solemnized clandestinely and practiced secretly in the larger centers and throughout the territory. This may or may not be true. This commission neither affirms nor denies in the absence of positive evidence. Doubtless many members of the Mormon church never have practiced and neither intend to practice polygamy, and perhaps many of them per se do not believe in the practice, but from the standpoint of their faith and creed, they accept it as a revelation from God through the Prophet Seer and Revelator Joseph Smith ratified, confirmed, approved and practiced by their great president, Brigham Young; and that whoever desires to do so should have the right to comply with this ordinance of the church."

Polygamy Still Practiced.

All laws forbidding the practice of polygamy, the report continues, the Mormon pronounces unconstitutional. There are grounds, it is stated, for belief that polygamy is still taught by the church as a saving ordinance and that those who practice it are assured of a higher exaltation in heaven than those who content themselves with one wife.

Extracts are given from Mormon papers showing that they still openly advocate polygamy. That the teachings and practice of polygamy have not been discontinued is proven, the report says, by the fact that since Sept. 1, 1888, there have been in the territory of Utah 357 convictions for bigamy, adultery, fornication and unlawful cohabitation. Most of these convictions were for unlawful cohabitation and only two for bigamy. If plural marriages are now celebrated, says the commission, it is done in the secret chambers of the temple. "If polygamy is practiced, it is with the secrecy with which the burglar guards his house breaking and the thief his larcenies." Those who are convicted of polygamy, the report continues, regard themselves and are regarded by the church as martyrs and think it no disgrace at all to be sent to the penitentiary.

Should Not be Admitted as a State.

The courts are commended for their vigilance and also for the mercy with which their mandates are tempered. The commission, in view of the present condition of the territory as regards polygamy, does not think that Utah should be admitted as a state. Should it be, the commission says, it would not be long before "The Gentile element, with its advanced civilization, its trade and its traffic, would be driven from the territory and the Mormon theocracy be made supreme."

Recommendations Made.

The commission makes a number of recommendations, among them, that jurisdiction of all polygamous and sexual offenses without regard to the place committed within the territory be conferred on district courts; that the term of imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation be extended to at least two years for the first and three years for the second offense; that it be made a penal offense for any woman to enter into a marriage with any man knowing him to have a wife living; that no person who refuses to take the oath that he is not a Mormon shall be permitted to locate on the public land; that congress pass laws for the government of the public schools of the territory. The commission also asks power for a new registration of the territory.

Public Schools.

In regard to the public schools, the commission is especially solicitious, and says that the legislature of Utah, for some time to come, can hardly "be trusted to establish a system of free schools in sympathy with the enlightenment of the age." In regard to immigration, the report says: "While we forbid the immigration of the non-proselyting, peace-loving, docile Chinaman, because we fear a future danger from his coming; while we forbid the landing on our shores of contract laborers because they cheapen wages of American-born citizens, and paupers because they may become a burden, there is far greater reason for closing our doors as a nation and forbidding citizenship to the hordes, who are brought here to swell the ranks of an organized body which teaches them in advance to hate the government of the United States, denounce its executive, law makers, judges and prosecutors as persecutors, and instills into every mind the constant teaching that their pretended revelations are more binding than the highest and best laws of the land, and that resistance to such laws is a virtue and a rendering of obedience to God. How far short of treason these teachings are, we leave those who can to answer."

In concluding, the commission says that congress should take no backward or even wavering step in the enforcement of the laws against polygamy. The report is signed by four of the five commissioners—G. L. Godfrey, chairman; A. B. Williams, R. S. Bertson and Alvin Saunders.

A MISSING SECRETARY.

The Polish National Alliance of America Out of Funds as a Consequence.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Igantz N. Morgenstern, until last week general secretary of the Polish National Alliance of North America, has left the city and taken with him all the funds of the order. Morgenstern was also the secretary of the Polish National Building and Loan association and the financial manager of The Zgoda, an influential Polish weekly paper, and acted as an agent for real estate owners and as a passage and transportation agent. It is believed that he has embezzled from the building association, the newspaper and the real estate owners and passage agents. The amount of money he has taken away is estimated at $10,000. The Polish National Alliance of North America is a confederation of all the Polish political and benevolent societies on this continent. At the annual convention of the Polish National alliance, held at Buffalo last week, Morgenstern was a candidate for a third term as secretary and was defeated. He immediately returned to Chicago and drew out of the bank $3,116 held in trust for the Polish alliance. He was last seen Tuesday morning, accompanied by his wife, on his way to the depot of the Wisconsin Central railroad.

Last Act in the Mountain Murder.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 28.—The last act in the mountain murders of the 19th of last October, when Paymaster McClure and Hugh Flanagan were killed by Red-Nosed Mike and his gang, came to a close yesterday afternoon, when Francisco Chirlacko, the Philadelphia dress-maker, was released from jail. Chiriacko was banker for the murderers, and handled some of the money taken from the paymaster after the murder. He was brought here last February and indicted as an accessory after the fact. He was used as a witness in the trial of Red-Nosed Mike, and his testimoney aided in sending that rascal to the gallows. Robert J. Linden, chief of the Philadelphia Pinkerton force came here yesterday morning and told the district attorney that he had no hope of getting Bevivino and Villala extradited. They were arrested in Italy, but the Italian government refused to give them up, and there is now no hope that they will ever be tried for the murder of McClure and Flanagan. Chiriacko was therefore discharged and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

Indians to be Removed.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 28.—Some days ago Secretary of War Proctor wrote Governor Fowle in regard to the proposed removal of Geronimo and his band of Indians from Mount Vernon barracks, Alabama, to Western North Carolina. To-day Governor Fowle wrote a reply. He says that such settlement of these Indians in North Carolina would create great dissatisfaction, particularly if their location should be in the western part of the state on lands to be purchased from the Cherokee Indians as proposed by the secretary of war. These lands, he says, are not reservation lands, but were bought from the state by the Cherokees, who are now few in number and will soon disappear and the lands will then be settled by white people. The governor, in conclusion, suggests to Secretary Proctor that the Indians be colonized in Vermont, certain portions of that state being now abandoned by the white population. The governor informs the secretary that no happier spot could be chosen for his purpose.

Delegates Arriving.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The delegates from South and Central America to the international congress, to be held at Washington on Oct. 22 next, visited several of the down-town exchanges yesterday morning and were afterwards entertained at lunch at the Lawyers' club in the Equitable building by E. W. Scott, vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, who is a member of the committee on reception and entertainment of the delegates. In addition to the delegates there were present Mr. C. R. Flint, one of the United States delegates; Messrs. J. M. Cebellos and J. G. Piera, of the Spanish American union, and the residing consuls of the principal Central and South American countries.

Killed on the Pennsylvania.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Sept. 28.—Ephraim Hazlett, a wealthy farmer of Allenville, was killed to-day by a Pennsylvania railroad train while attempting to drive across the track near here.

W. B. Layton, aged 55 years, of Dupont, O., who stopped at a hotel here last night intending to take a train today for Everett, Pa., was found dead in his room this morning, having been suffocated by gas. He is supposed to have blown out the light instead of turning the gas off.

A Second Trial Necessary.

READING, Pa., Sept. 28.—In the case of John Jacobs against Eckert & Bro., being an action to recover $50,000 damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in an iron furnace owned by the defendants, was on trial all week in the common pleas court, this city, and yesterday the jury came into court, after having been out since 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, without having been able to agree upon a verdict. The court discharged the jury, and another trial will be necessary.

Philadelphia Capitalists Branching Out.

LEBANON, Pa., Sept. 28.—A number of capitalists from Philadelphia and other places met here yesterday and proceeded to Colebrook, where they inspected the Coleman furnaces. A company was organized, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, for the manufacture of electric light, telegraph and telephone wires and insulated tapes under a process. It is understood that an extensive plant will be erected at Colebrook, work to be commenced next week.

A Second Land Slide Feared.

QUEBEC, Sept. 28.—There is another fissure in the overhanging cliff, and the Kiosk, at the end of the Dufferin Terrace, is gradually sinking over. It is generally believed that a few more days of rain or heavy frost will cause a second land slide. Despite this, the city government is building a roadway over the fallen rocks, as if the danger were over.

STRIKING AT ROTTERDAM.

A REPETITION OF THE LONDON DOCK STRIKE LOOKED FOR.

John Burns on the Scene to Give Counsel. Commercial Circles Excited Over the Turn of Affairs—The German Press Display a Good Deal of Sarcasm—Chicago Hogs at Mainze.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The course of the dockers' strike at Rotterdam is being watched here with great interest. The Socialists and labor agitators are confident that the same causes which led to the success of the London dockers' strike will bring victory to their Dutch brethren as well. Others are skeptical on this point. It is true that the Rotterdam strikers have John Burns, but they have not Cardinal Manning as yet; and it is doubtful whether as many city officials and influential citizens are in sympathy with the Rotterdam strikers as was the case in regard to the London strikers. The irritation caused in commercial circles by this new outbreak gives strength to the arguments of those who hold that the docks of every great city ought to be owned by the public and administered at actual cost for the common benefit. If strikes of laborers occurred under such a system there would be no room for contention as to where the blame for the trouble lay, the plea of meagre profits on the part of the dock companies being eliminated from consideration. The increased value of dock facilities which comes from the growth of commerce would, too, be then a public benefit, instead of accruing to private individuals as a part of what John Stuart Mill termed "unearned increment."

Sarcasm Displayed.

The Berlin press is inclined to display sarcasm as well as irritation over the actions of Mr. Edwards, the American consul, in regard to which particulars have been cabled. One of the leading journals says: "The city of Berlin declines to become a nursery, wherein stripling statesmen of the United States may develop the peculiar qualities which are deemed essential to political eminence in that country."

First Consignment of Cattle.

The first consignment of Chicago cattle has arrived at Mainze and contracts have been made for the importation of 5,000 head more during October. The success of the plan for shipments to interior cities of the continent is no longer doubtful.

Foreign Briefs.

At a mass meeting of the cotton operatives of Blackburn yesterday it was resolved to suspend work in order to defeat the cotton corner.

The burgomaster of Rotterdam has issued a proclamation prohibiting meetings in the streets. There have been some collisions between the strikers and the police. A number of the former were slightly injured.

Fifty thousand troops have been detailed to occupy the line of the railway over which the czar will pass if he returns to St. Petersburg direct from Berlin.

The Tageblat says that the emperor's reply to Minister Phelps will find a wide echo throughout Germany and America and will confute the views expressed by a section of the press of Berlin during the Samoan complication.

Henry Irving invoked the aid of Lord Chamberlain to stop Leslie's burlesque of him in "Petticoats" and it was prohibited last night.

Five Violent Deaths.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 28.—Five violent deaths were reported from Jefferson county yesterday.

George Estes was caught in the fly wheel of a rolling mill at Gate City and literally ground to pieces.

William Benton, a Pullman Car company employe, was run over by a train in the Georgia Central yard and killed.

At Walker station Deputy Sheriff King Vann was shot and killed by a negro named John Steel, who he was trying to arrest. The negro was afterwards captured by a mob and his body riddled with bullets, causing instant death.

A telephone message from Pratt's mines says John Maxwell, already under $10,000 for murder, has just killed a woman there. No further particulars yet received.

Sent to an Insane Asylum.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Joseph C. Harvey, a well-known mill owner of this city, has been sent to the Frankford insane asylum. Eight years ago the Randolph mill, owned by him, was burned and fifteen persons, mostly young girls, lost their lives, owing to the absence of fire escapes. Soon afterward Mr. Harvey, who brooded over the calamity, began to show signs of mental failing and has gradually grown worse. He owns several mills and is very wealthy.

Appointment as Collector of Customs.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Secretary of the Treasury Windom has notified A. H. Kellam, of this city, of his appointment as collector of customs for the port of New Haven, the appointment to take effect on Oct. 1. There has been a sharp contest for the collectorship between Kellam and Gen. Pierpont, the deputy commander of the G. A. R., and much interest has been taken in the matter by Republicans generally.

Guests of the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—A train of Pullman cars will leave Washington on Thursday next bearing the representatives of the American nations to the international conference to be held next month at the national capital. The party, as the guests of the government, are to be taken over a large section of the United States in order that they may see and appreciate the resources of the country.

An Italian Fight.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—At Greensburg yesterday during a fight between some Italian quarrymen James Lamber, a spectator, was shot and probably fatally wounded by one of the Italians, who had aimed at one of his countrymen. No arrests have yet been made.

An Ex-Mayor Dead.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28.—Ex-Mayor F. Robbins died last night of brain lesion at the age of 51 years. He was a leading dry goods merchant and a prominent Knight Templar and Odd Fellow.

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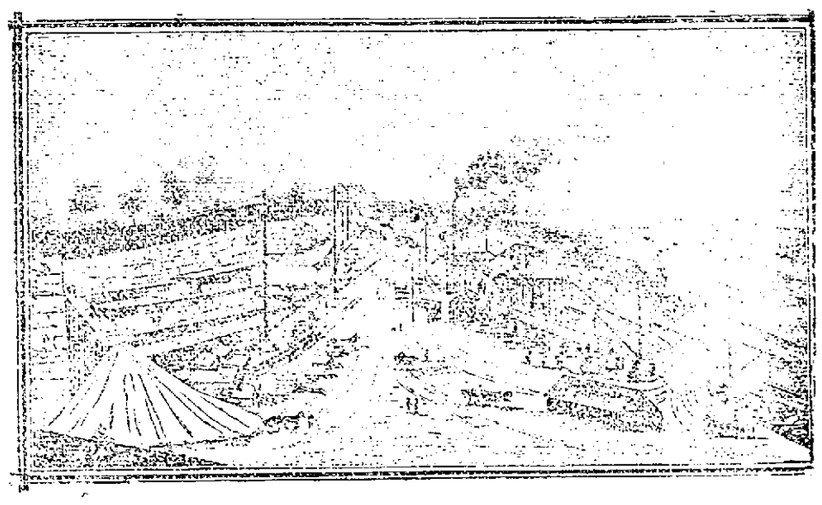

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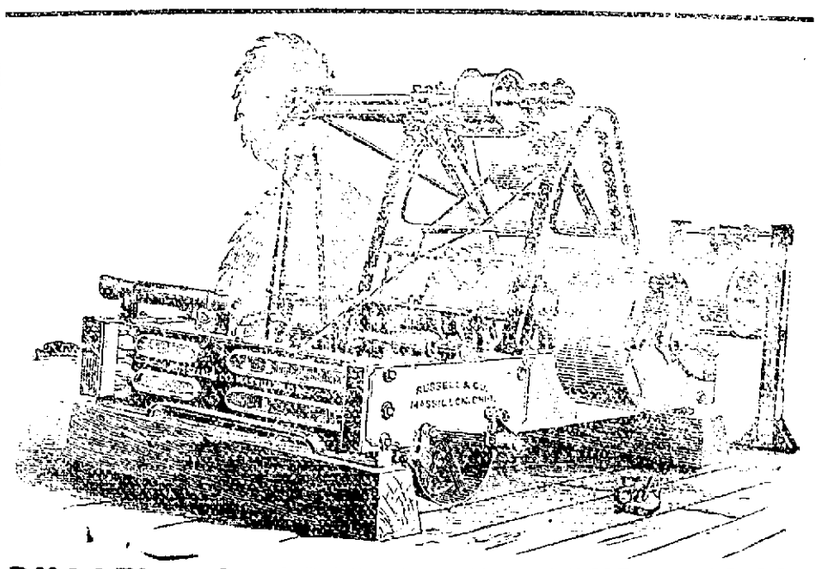

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Newman

Mrs B Edwards spent a few days in Pittsburg last week

Mr and Mrs Joseph Head were called to Akron on account of the serious illness of Mrs Head's mother

Mr and Mrs Scott L Davis have gone to Youngstown for a week while Mr Davis will attend a reunion of his old regiment.

James Convey spoke on Saturday in the interest of Independent candidate for state senator Wheeler Mr Convey was approached on the subject to speak but left the whole matter of the jurisprudence of that man they call James Convey in the hands of my political friends"

The Democratic candidate for state senator has been making a thorough canvass of this district while Mr Wheeler has been at home attending to the sick

Mr and Mrs Wheeler are entertaining a son born to them last Saturday

One of our young men carries a bad cut on his hand as a result of a fight with the effects of a different kind of ammunition while attending a West Brookfield dance Saturday evening

The employees of the tube works last Monday evening presented their retiring foreman Mr Patrick Reed with a fourteen-dollar watch charm and chain, as a token of appreciation of his conduct while foreman

Mr and Mrs Tom Beaumont are contemplating to try and settle their grievance according to law They first began in the Massillon courts then they took their case to a higher court in Canal Fulton then went a step higher and took their case to North Lawrence, where the case came up for hearing last Saturday evening before Esquire Dyas We are told that Canton will have to give it the finishing touch.

The big tunnel of the C. L. & W at Flushing, is about completed and the job reflects credit upon the people who worked them The job cost less than was first the amount the company anticipated it would have been a grand opening for a contractor who had a little "sand

When the Cleveland News comes from Cleveland there is always some interesting news Persons who travel on our street cars and Mr. Miller who runs the Indian next to town Mr Somers is placed as a result of the recent township, that has been at Newman, Stark county Ohio and we are glad of such results.

Navarre

Miss Ada Ogden, of Laketon Ind, who has been visiting with her friends at Sandyville and Navarre for several weeks will return home next Wednesday

We have a farmer or some such a character in our village, who had the misfortune to get fast under the influence of the great national drink. Had no policeman been around he would have had the audacity to strike him.

Mrs Sherman Hostetler visiting relatives in several townships returned to Canton

Mr and Mrs Edward Miss Stub Dick Miss Gross Miss Mary Stucky

Miss Izzie Hostetler Mr Tim will shortly move to Akron

The Rev Hobson will hold a series of meetings in the U B Church in Bethlehem township commencing the last Sunday in March

It has been a question for some time in our village whether we should have a town hall or not. We think enough interested in the matter to say